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Pages

TREATY OF PEACE READY FOR VOTE ON RATIFICATION

Lodge Reservation on Article X
Adopted — Senators "Play
Politics" in the Debate on
Ireland and Self-Determination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—On the last day for considering modifications of the Peace Treaty before it is brought up for ratification, United States senators spent a great part of the time "playing politics." The charge was openly made that amendments were offered and advocated, first to insure defeat of the ratification of the Treaty, and secondly for the effect on the Irish vote.

Many hours were consumed in verbal quibbling over the Senate's pronouncement on the subject of Ireland and on the larger question of self-determination. In vain Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, sought to have action on the Irish question deferred. The stage was set for committing the Senate, and those who were determined to hold to that program had their way. After four hours of discussion the reservation was adopted by a vote of 38 to 36.

"The reservation is designed to kill the Treaty," declared Josiah Wolcott (D.), Senator from Delaware. "Even the friends of Ireland were not pleased, although they had to support the reservation. 'This is a bad day's work,' commented David L. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts. 'This reservation was not offered by a friend of the Irish cause. It was brought forward for the purpose of influencing votes on ratification, but if it is defeated and the world is informed that the Senate rejected it, the Irish cause will be injured before the world.'"

Gerry Reservation
The reservation introduced by Peter G. Gerry (D.), Senator from Rhode Island, was as follows:

"In consenting to the ratification of the Treaty with Germany, the United States adheres to the principle of self-determination and to the resolution of sympathy with the aspirations of their own people for a government of their own choice adopted by the Senate June 6, 1919, and declares that when such government is attained by Ireland—a consummation it is hoped is at hand—it should promptly be admitted as a member of the League of Nations."

When it was called up, Charles S. Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, offered an amendment making it apply also to "the ancient monarchy of Korea." A motion was made by Senator Gerry to table the resolution, but it was lost by a tie vote of 34 to 34.

In the course of the discussion which followed, every move which seemed to indicate a possibility of yielding a point in favor of ratification was sharply contested. Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota, declared that Great Britain was well able to look after her own problems. "Senators must know what might have happened to civilization if she had not looked after her own interests in the case of Sir Roger Casement," he added significantly.

Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, made the statement that the resolution had been introduced "solely for the purpose of talking for the benefit of the Irish voters." "Self-Determination" Attacked
Adherence of the United States to the so-called "principle of self-determination" was the object of attack by a number of senators.

"They called it secession and not self-determination in the Civil War," said John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi. "The motion of Senator Kellogg of Minnesota to table the reservation was lost."

Minnesota to table the reservation was lost and the Thomas amendment was then defeated.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, vainly sought to strike from the reservation the reference to self-determination. "I cannot vote for the reservation if the declaration favoring self-determination is retained," he declared. "I made an effort to detach the Irish question from the rest and to secure a vote on the Irish question alone."

Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, also said he would vote against the reservation if the self-determination clause were retained.

"We would be declaring against our own interests in Hawaii, the Philippines, and Porto Rico," he said. "We would be declaring that they could get complete freedom at any time some of their people expressed a wish to do so."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, expressed the opinion that the amendment was intended to "satisfy the 20,000,000 Irish voters in the country."

The amendments by Senator Lodge and James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, modifying the declaration, were defeated and the vote was then taken on the original Gerry resolution.

Senator Kellogg had served the right to demand a second vote on the reservation when it came before the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

W. M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, moved to strike out reference to self-determination, the same effort that Senator Lodge had previously made, but with no better success, and Senator Sterling proposed an amendment to strike out "a consummation it is hoped is at hand."

This amendment was tabled and the reservation was then adopted by a vote of 45 to 38, a gain over the vote in committee.

The domestic questions were adopted without change by a viva voce vote.

Lodge Article X Reservation Adopted
Discussion of Article X was carried far into the night. F. M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina, called up a modification which he had introduced Wednesday, which he had designed to nullify the amendment to the reservation made at the instance of the Irish-Americans.

Article X would then read: "The United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere by the use of its military or naval forces or any form of economic discrimination in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the League or not, under the provisions of Article X, or to employ military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the Treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress which, under the Constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of military or naval forces of the United States, shall in the exercise of full liberty of action by act or joint resolution so provide."

The Simmons amendment was tabled, the Republicans voting solidly against it. Another amendment, which Senator Lodge declared to be equally destructive of the reservation as originally adopted, was defeated.

The Lodge reservation was then adopted by a vote of 54 to 26.

The Senate at 11 o'clock last evening took a recess until 11 o'clock this morning, having disposed of the reservations and amendments offered by the various factions, and the Treaty is ready for a vote of ratification or failure to ratify. In general, Henry Cabot Lodge may be said to have won a victory, the last act last evening having been the passage of the much-discussed reservation to Article X bearing his name. However, there had been so many demands and concessions and defeats that no one was very jubilant.

CANADA AS MASTER OF OWN FORTUNES

Acting Premier Says There Is No
Likelihood of the Dominion
Developing a Form of "Centralized Imperialism"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The debate on the resolution approving the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria in the Canadian House of Commons reached a high level especially in its closing hours, when the discussion was continued by the leaders on both sides of the House. Those taking part included the Hon. J. W. Doherty, president of the Privy Council; the Hon. C. H. Doherty, Minister of Justice; the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition; the Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance in the Laurier Cabinet, and the Acting Prime Minister, Sir George E. Foster.

The debate was notable for the generous mood of praise which fell from the lips of several of the members regarding their opponents. Mr. King voiced the opinion that Sir Robert Borden and those who were with him at the Peace Conference did their duty, and were deserving of the thanks of the House and the people of the country. On the other side of the House various front bench occupants spoke in flattering terms of the work which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had done for Canada. Mr. Doherty remarking, "I take off my hat without hesitation in respect to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the great contribution he made to that (Canada's) growth."

Centralized Imperialism
The Acting Prime Minister also kept the debate up to the same high level. Amid the applause of both sides of the House, Sir George pleaded for unity in Canada. In reply to Mr. King's fear as to Canada developing a form of "centralized imperialism," Sir George said that there was no likelihood of this. Canada was master of her own fortunes and "did not care what any isolated man in England or anywhere else might think." There were, he added, "cranks and extremists and fanatics" in England as well as anywhere else, but he had never heard any responsible statesman hinting at "imperial centralization."

Sir George Foster's remarks were called forth by a certain portion of Mr. King's speech in which he referred to a statement which had been made to the effect that there were three courses open to Canada, either to return to the old status of colonialism, independence, or remain a nation within the British Empire. In this regard Mr. King said: "We are not concerned about any return to the old status which was spoken of by my honorable friend the other day, or his alternative of making Canada completely independent. But what we do fear is that there is a danger of swinging to the other extreme and developing a form of centralized imperialism, which we think would be most objectionable so far as the interests of this country are concerned. We do not want a condition brought about whereby the full autonomy of this Parliament will be in any way impaired or by which we will not be able to continue our status as a free-governing nation, which status we are privileged to enjoy at the present time."

A League Within a League
"It is possible that the British Empire may become a league within a league for the preservation of the peace of the world. It will not be maintained by the development of that centralizing tendency to which I have referred. There is no change in our status from last year, but a clearer definition of that status. So far as the world is concerned there has been an international recognition of our status such as has never before existed. But for that international recognition, we are first, last, and all the time indebted to the services of the Canadian Army overseas. We are glad Sir Robert Borden did his duty. So long as in the last analysis all matters relative to Canada's external affairs are subject to the approval of this Parliament so long as no action can be taken of which Parliament does not approve, we shall feel to all intents and purposes that we are a nation in the truest sense of the word. But let the sovereignty of this Parliament be impaired either as regards imperial or international relations, and we shall feel that the position of this country as a nation has been menaced to that extent."

The Minister of Justice, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, referred to a declaration made by the leader of the Opposition that nothing the Parliament of Canada could do in the nature of approving or disapproving the Bulgarian Treaty would affect "the dotting of a single 'i,' or the crowing of a single 'c' in a single clause of the Treaty" from beginning to end. Mr. King had added that it seemed to him that the approval of Parliament was being asked for simply as a matter of form.

The Signature of the Empire
Mr. Doherty, in contesting this, said that apparently Mr. King did not know that the Treaty was signed by the British Empire, and that when the signature of the British Empire was wanted it was necessary to get the signatures of the nations that constituted the British Empire. When the British Empire ratified a treaty, it took the whole British Empire to do it. Mr. Doherty added that the party for whom the King was acting was the British Empire, and that when he contracted for the British Empire he did so on behalf of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, India, and so on. What constituted the signature of the British Empire was the combination of all those signatures.

Another speech delivered on what may be described as a high plane of Canadian patriotism was that of the Hon. H. S. Beland, a former Laurier Minister, who for several years was a prisoner in the hands of the Germans during the great war. Concluding his speech, Mr. Beland said: "Resuming my seat, let me say that we concur in the resolution which is submitted to us. We have only to reaffirm the position taken last year as to the supremacy and sovereignty of the Canadian Parliament in the matter of participating in war as involved in Article X. We are in accord with the Treaty because it embodies those principles of tolerance and justice which should be spread throughout the length and breadth of this country, for they constitute the foundation of a united Canada."

The resolution ratifying the Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria was carried without a division.

RESUMPTION OF CAILLAUX TRIAL

Important Evidence of Aristide
Briand Heard on Peace
Proposals of German Agent and
Italian Threat of Expulsion

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Some exceedingly important evidence by Aristide Briand, the former French Premier, was heard today at the trial of Joseph Caillaux, another former French Premier, who is charged with having conducted treasonable relations with Germany during the war. The Procureur General, Theodore Lescavé, asked him two questions, one concerning the peace propositions of the German agent, Lipscher, and the other with regard to the alleged threat of the Italian Government to expel Mr. Caillaux.

Mr. Caillaux declared that he showed Mr. Briand a famous letter from Lipscher and asked his advice. Mr. Briand denied that he actually saw the document, but said that he remembered a conversation in the lobby of the Palais Bourbon, in which there was a question discussed of a trap having been set for Mr. Caillaux.

The accused told him, he said, that he was falsely accused and surrounded by enemies, but that he did not intend to fall into any of the pits prepared for him. He had, he added, proof of one of these traps in his pocket. This may have been a reference to the Lipscher letter, but Mr. Briand was quite clear in his recollection that the letter was not produced. If it had been, he said, his advice would have been to have nothing more to do with such an individual and to maintain silence about the incident. The German methods were blundering enough, but Lipscher was certainly not a sufficiently important personage to be used as an intermediary in such matter.

Private Information Received
When Mr. Caillaux complained of this unpopularity, Mr. Briand suggested that it would be wise to retire temporarily from politics and to live in seclusion, leaving the matters to which he referred to Parliament.

Mr. Caillaux, before the Senate constituted as a high court, asserted that he was under the impression that he had shown this letter. At any rate, that had been his intention. Another piece of interesting evidence of the former Premier was to the effect that he had received private information that Mr. Caillaux had been in Switzerland in conversation with the former Khedive. Thereupon he requested that two inspectors should be sent on a mission of inquiry. This was done and it was clearly shown that the information was not true. Incidentally, however, the inquiry brought to light the machinations of Bolo Pasha and led to the proceedings against that traitor.

The Second Question Asked
Passing to the second question as to whether Mr. Briand had sent a telegram to the Ambassador at Rome stating that the Italian Government was free to expel Mr. Caillaux from the Italian territory, Mr. Briand related that communications were received from Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador in Rome, on this subject. The presence of Mr. Caillaux was welcome. Mr. Barrère's telegram repeated the request that, if it would not embarrass the French Government, Mr. Caillaux might be expelled. It was in response to this that Mr. Briand telegraphed that Italy was free to act as she thought proper, but that in case such a step was taken, the Italian Government should be good enough to seize Mr. Caillaux's papers. Apparently the Italian Government reconsidered the matter and Mr. Caillaux was not molested.

Mr. Briand took advantage of the interlarded council at Rome to inquire into the rumors himself, he said. He saw Mr. Martini, the Minister whose diary has played such an important part in the entire proceedings, recording, as it does, conversations with Mr. Caillaux. Mr. Martini assured him that Mr. Caillaux knew his sentiments, which were friendly to France, quite well and that in his interviews with him his language was entirely correct.

The Courage of Rumania
The former Premier proceeded to demonstrate the situation of France at the moment of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's propositions, paying a striking tribute to the courage of Rumania. It was understood that, after the reading in court of Mr. Martini's diary, Mr. Briand might be recalled for further examination by the defense.

Tuesday.—The Caillaux trial was resumed this afternoon before the Senate constituted as a high court. A message from Rome was read in which it was stated that the passport of Mr. Cavallini with whom Mr. Caillaux had relations, was visited by the French Embassy, a fact which is intended to show that Mr. Cavallini was not at that time suspected. Another message from an advocate of Mr. Cavallini stated that the Genoa court by its verdict has reinstated him.

One witness, a Mr. Seltz who is an Alsatian deputy, said that during the war he was a journalist and that the Berlin Government had invited the press not to speak of Mr. Caillaux. In 1917, he said, the government requested him to speak very prudently

NORMAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY ARE LOOKED FOR SOON

President Deschanel Sees, However, in Revolution Added
Reason for England, America,
and France Remaining Friends

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Marshal Foch has returned from Mayence with General Weyand, and immediately sought an interview with Alexander Millerand, the French Premier. His impression of the events in Germany is that there is no need at present for intervention. He is optimistic, that is to say, although he recognizes that when Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp falls, the Spartacists may enter upon the scene.

The allied ambassadors in their conferences here have taken no decisions whatever, believing that the military precautions taken are sufficient for any eventuality. Communication has been established between Paris and Stuttgart. Dr. William Mayer of Kaufbeuren, the German Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, having had a long conversation with Frederick Ebert over the telephone. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor met President Deschanel at luncheon today and he was anxious to draw the moral of the events in Germany. "It is necessary," he said, "that England, America and France should maintain the bonds of friendship, because we are always exposed to sudden movements in Germany, directed against the associated nations. Any rupture of our amity means that we should lose the fruits of our victory and render our peace precarious."

He also delivered an individual message pleading for unshaken unity in view of the dangers that still threaten France. The fact that Marshal Foch has returned is interpreted as indicating that the worst is over and that normal conditions will soon be reestablished.

Tuesday.—Dr. William Mayer of Kaufbeuren, the German Chargé d'Affaires, who still represents the Ebert government in Paris, has officially declared that no compromise has been effected between Stuttgart and Berlin. It is understood, however, that conversations are proceeding between Frederick Ebert and Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp through the intermediary of General Märker, the Premier of Saxony, Mr. Gradnauer and a deputy, Mr. Heinze. The question is, of course, how far they are really authorized to negotiate by the Stuttgart government.

Count von Bernstorff is acting in a similar way for Dr. von Kapp. It is believed that the Bauer Cabinet is divided.

Collapse of the Government
Reactionary Officials Flee to Country
in High-Speed Motor Cars

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—The illegally constituted government of Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp collapsed tonight and Dr. von Kapp himself, with all the Junker and reactionary officials who helped to rule Berlin for five days, fled to the country in high-speed motor cars. General von Lüttwitz, the commander of rebel troops which occupied Berlin, was dismissed. The old government is reported to have left Stuttgart, whether it had fled, and is expected to reach Berlin tomorrow night. The Berlin Communists met today and issued an ultimatum to both the governments, calling on them to resign and claiming the right to form a Communist Government.

General von Seeht, the new military governor of Berlin, has taken drastic precautions against any Communist outbreaks tonight. Firing is reported from several parts of the city. Monday.—The general strike in Berlin has completely paralyzed the industrial and economic life today. It was organized by a joint council, representing the radical Socialist trade unions and the Workmen's councils. In a manifesto issued by the strike executive, the workers were called on to rally to the general strike and not to return to work until the illegal government had retired.

The electric lighting, gas, and water supply services of the city have been cut off and, no trains or trams are running. All the restaurant and hotel workers, including chambermaids, ceased work this morning. The situation tonight is not without its dangerous aspects. The temper of the working classes is growing more violent. Conflicts with the soldiery have taken place in four quarters of the city, and, although only a few shots were fired, a number of fatalities and wounded are reported.

It is difficult to say whether there is any civil government tonight in Berlin. The Chancellor of the new Berlin Government, Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, negotiated during the day with the semi-official representatives of the government now installed at Stuttgart, but in spite of early optimistic reports to the contrary, no settlement seems to have been reached.

Democratic Party's Proclamation
BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday).—Rejoicing over the downfall of the von Kapp administration, the executive committee of the Democratic Party has issued a proclamation calling upon the people to return to work and

of Miguel Almereyda, the editor of the "Bonnet Rouge," who was found strangled in his cell after his arrest, on charges of having relations with enemy, because Mr. Caillaux had been connected with him. He went on to demonstrate that Mr. Caillaux was favorably regarded in Germany and said that one German Minister had declared "Caillaux is our man."

Other Witnesses Called
Abbé Delsor, an Alsatian Senator, also gave evidence to the same effect, relating that in a secret sitting of the Reichstag, the assurance was given that in September they would be in power. This was said to reassure the deputies because at that time the relations were strained with America.

Other witnesses included Mr. Allize, who was then Ambassador at The Hague, who refused a passport to Lipscher who stated he had propositions of peace for Mr. Caillaux and Mr. Camponlonghi, an Italian journalist who had sent the information that 2,000,000 francs were found in Mr. Caillaux's safe at Florence. Asked where he had received this information, he said he could not say, as the source was official. The defense took note of this statement.

**BOLIVIA-PERUVIAN
SITUATION EASIER**
United States Uses Friendly
Offices to Effect Amicable
Settlement—Resort to Arms
Is Now Considered Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State and acting chief of the department, had a conference yesterday with Beltrán Mathieu, Ambassador from Chile, in regard to the friction between Peru and Bolivia because of the recent attack by a mob in La Paz on the Peruvian legation and consulate, as well as on the homes of Peruvian nationals domiciled in the Bolivian capital.

Consistently with its long-established rôle as protector of the peace of the western hemisphere, the United States is taking a keen interest in the situation and is using its friendly offices to effect an amicable settlement, which it is now believed is in sight. Mr. Polk, it is understood, requested the Chilean Ambassador to urge his government to use its influence for the maintenance of peace.

Representations at Santiago
The situation, it was learned, was sufficiently serious to warrant the course taken by the Department of State. Prior to the conference with Mr. Mathieu, this government had sent representations to the Chilean Government through the American Ambassador in Santiago. This government has also called on Peru and Bolivia to "avoid any future incident" that would injure the good name of South America.

The dispute between Chile and Peru over the territory of Tacna-Arica, in which Bolivia is an interested party because of her desire for an outlet to the sea through the contested region, was at the root of the friction. If either Peru or Bolivia should begin to mobilize, it is known that Chile would immediately follow suit. The belief, however, now is that there is no likelihood of resort to arms.

It is believed here that the matter will be settled promptly, and satisfaction was expressed over the report that the Bolivian Government through its diplomatic representatives had offered an apology to Peru for the action of the mob last Sunday night and Monday. After his visit to the State Department, the Chilean Ambassador issued a statement in which he expressed the belief that neither Peru nor Bolivia would provoke hostilities.

Statement by Chilean Ambassador
The Ambassador's statement follows: "With reference to the published accounts of the street demonstrations at La Paz, Bolivia, against the Peruvian legation, I have nothing to say except that in my opinion they are exaggerated, in so far as their consequences are concerned. I am confident that neither of the two countries will resort to the extreme of war or provoke revolution that could only wound the feelings of the American republics, jealous as they are of their sovereignty, whatever their differences may be."

"The American people would indeed have a wrong idea of Chile if they were to credit a report which places that country in the position of intriguing or seeking through a third party for the solution of her problems, which down to the present she has been able successfully to solve by herself."

Assurance was given South American governments that the United States felt sure they were in accord in the desire to prevent further trouble. There was no threat of interference on the part of the United States, it was stated, but merely the friendly desire not to see any break in the relations existing between the American republics. There is a desire on the part of the United States to see peace prevail in this hemisphere, and at the same time this government can be of greater assistance in the eventual settlement of the whole problem involved in the present controversy if no untoward events take place further to complicate the situation.

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restored peace. It demands a reconstruction of the Cabinet and the election of a President by popular vote.

"The people have triumphed," the proclamation says. "Dr. von Kapp and General von Lüttwitz have been forced to retire. The military dictatorship has been removed and command of the troops entrusted to officers loyal to the Constitution.

"It is now the duty of all other supporters of the Constitution to return to work. We have won back the people's rights and must now shield our wives and children from hunger and misery.

"On the ground of right and the Constitution, we demand reconstruction of the Cabinet and as soon as possible new elections. We adhere to the election of a President by the people, according to the Constitution. The crime of the insurgents has gravely shaken the existence and unity of the fatherland. To be worthy of its victory the people must by its own strength restore peace and order.

"Long live the Democratic republic."

Red Menace Remains

Bolshevik Upheaval in Germany Might Spread to Other Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The failure of the military coup d'état in Germany was confirmed in official dispatches reaching Washington yesterday. These dispatches asserted that Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp and his associates had stepped down and left Berlin, opening the way for the return of the Ebert Government. Latest advice did not say that the members of the Social Democratic Government had returned to the capital, but officials took it for granted that the constitutional government would take immediate steps to control a situation charged with danger.

Only the most meager reports of the activities of the Spartacists reached Washington, and these reports indicated that so far the Red demonstrations were sporadic and local rather than nation-wide. The Independent Socialists have apparently refused to extend their support to the extremists, while the conservative forces, which abstained from taking sides in the recent military coup, are relied on to align themselves with the Ebert Government for the restoration of law and order.

Although some officials take the view that the Spartacists learned their lesson last year, when they made their bid for control, there were authorities who expressed great anxiety over the possibilities in Germany at the moment.

While there is no indication that the extremists have gained in strength in recent months, the economic situation, it was pointed out, is such that no one can forecast what may happen.

Because of the scarcity of raw material, unemployment is general, and this condition, plus the scarcity of foodstuffs in some centers, may possibly prove an asset to the faction striving for the establishment of a soviet regime. So far as material is concerned, Germany, it was stated, is no better off today than immediately after the signing of the armistice. In the face of such a situation officials here are keenly interested in developments and not entirely free from apprehension. A Bolshevik upheaval in Germany, it is believed, would more than likely be the signal for radical demonstrations in other European countries where the situation is as bad as in Germany, if not worse.

Considerable significance was attached to the statement attributed to Dr. von Kapp to the effect that he was stepping down in order that combined action might be taken against the extremists.

Von Kapp Government Announcement

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A special dispatch from Berlin dated Wednesday quotes the von Kapp government as making the following announcement:

"According to reliable news a congress occurred yesterday in Berlin, convoked by Independents, Communists and members of the Right Socialists, at which an agreement was reached according to which the Right Socialists do not accept the general strike as a reply to the coup d'état, but declare they are neutral to it. On all other points a complete agreement was reached.

"A ministerial list was drawn up which includes the following:

"Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Daumig.
"Minister of the Interior, Kurt Boyer.
"Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Neumann or Mr. Levy.
"Minister of Economics, Mr. Rasch.
"Minister of Labor, Otto Gras.
"Minister of Food, Mr. Gelsmann.
"Minister of Justice, Dr. Cohn.
"Minister of Finance, Mr. Adel.
"Minister of Press, Mr. Goldschmidt.
"Minister of Railways, Julius Mercer.

"The list only includes Independents and Communists. It is assumed that an accord exists between the two extreme parties."

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," a copy of which has been received here, the Independent leaders, Mr. Cohn and Mr. Daumig, called on the Chancellor on behalf of a Soviet Republic which had been proclaimed in working class quarters in Berlin, and presented an ultimatum saying that if the troops were not withdrawn by 9 p. m. on Tuesday they would attack them with armed workmen.

Dr. von Kapp and General von Lüttwitz offered to retire under certain conditions, primarily with regard to an amnesty.

Von Kapp Official Communiqué

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The official communiqué announcing the resignation of the Chancellor, Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, endeavors to give

a patriotic aspect to his withdrawal. It says:

"The Bauer government having voluntarily decided to fulfill the most essential political demands addressed to it, the rejection of which on Saturday led to the establishment of the Kapp government, Dr. von Kapp considers his mission fulfilled and retires, resigning the executive power again to the military commander-in-chief.

"In this he is moved by the conviction of the extreme necessity of the fatherland, which demands solid union of all against the annihilating dangers of Bolshevism."

Demands of Labor Unions' Committee

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Holland News Bureau gives out a dispatch from Berlin this evening stating that the general committee of the Labor unions has made the following demands on the Ebert government:

"The resignation of Gustave Noske, the Minister of Defense.

"No amnesty for the offenders in the recent conspiracy and the punishment of all persons guilty of high treason.

"The withdrawal of all troops from Berlin.

"The right of the Labor unions to take part in the forming of a government."

Why the Coup Was Precipitated

LONDON, England (Thursday)—War Office advisers declare that there have been no disturbances in the occupied territory where the people were opposed to the Kapp dictatorship. Workmen's councils of the soviet type, which have been established in some of the factories in Cologne, are being suppressed, the advisers say.

Information received by the War Office justifies the statement that the Kapp coup has resulted in a revival of the Spartacist movement.

Official advisers report that the Kappist coup was precipitated by several reasons. These were:

First, the impression prevailing that the government intended to defend Matthew Erzberger, the former Finance Minister, which was intensified by the verdict favoring him in his libel suit against Dr. Charles Helfferich, the former Secretary of the Treasury.

Second, the government was beginning to suspect the existence of a military plot and had decided to prosecute its chiefs.

Third, the naval brigade resented its reduction in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty.

Fourth, the refusal of Gustave Noske, Minister of Defense, to appoint General Hoffman to a command occasioned a conflict with General von Lüttwitz and the latter's dismissal.

Confirmation is given in official dispatches of the reported creation of workmen's councils at Munich and Dresden and that the military at Frankfurt declared for the revolution and fled after some fighting.

Heavy Fighting Occurs at Dortmund

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A message received here from Dortmund, Germany, says:

"Heavy fighting occurred here this morning between regular troops which arrived during the night, aided by members of the citizens' guard and the public security guard, and armed workmen. After receiving heavy reinforcements, the workmen overwhelmed the regulars today noon and disarmed them, as well as the citizens' guard and security guard. Workmen's forces are now in possession of the town. Many have been killed and wounded, but the number of casualties has not been ascertained. There has been no plundering and the town is quiet at present."

Prussian Premier's Statement Quoted

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Prussian Premier, Paul Hirsch, has issued a statement that the Kappist dictatorship has collapsed, says a Berlin message to the Central News. General von Seeht has taken over the command of the troops loyal to the Ebert régime for the purpose of maintaining order. The Baltic troops have been removed, the orders of Dr. von Kapp canceled, and the ban on newspapers and telephones lifted.

The railway workers' union has decided to call off the strike.

Chancellor's Resignation Confirmed

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The resignation of the new Chancellor, Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp, and his chief officials is confirmed by the following official announcement:

"General Provisional Director Kapp has retired, with the object of bringing about internal peace. General von Lüttwitz has retired for similar reasons.

"The Vice-Chancellor, in the name of the Imperial President, has accepted the resignations and has entrusted Major-General von Seeht with the provisional conduct of affairs as commander-in-chief."

Report From American Official

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Ellis Loring Dresel, acting commissioner and American Chargé d'Affaires in this city, has informed the State Department in Washington, now that Dr. Kapp's régime has fallen, the whole danger lies in a Communist uprising.

Communist forces are reported to be marching on Berlin from various other cities, but Mr. Dresel says if a few hours more pass quietly a crisis may be avoided.

Mr. Schiffer Takes Over Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Engene Schiffer, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice in the Ebert Cabinet, has taken over the civil government of Germany temporarily, following the resignations of Dr. Wolfgang von Kapp and General von

Lüttwitz, it was announced this evening.

General von Hick is in command of the troops supporting the government and the Baltic troops are quitting the city.

The Ebert Cabinet members are expected to return to Berlin on Friday, when negotiations will be pursued for the lifting of the general strike.

Alleged Terms of Agreement

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)—The semi-official news agency announces that an agreement has been reached between the members of the majority parties, the German National Party and the German People's Party on the following points:

First, Reichstag elections to be held in June at the latest.

Second, an Imperial President to be elected in accordance with the Constitution by the people.

Third, thorough reorganization of the Imperial Government.

LORD ROBERT CECIL AND NATIONALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil, addressing the Aldwych Club at a luncheon today, declared that the air of the city was full of what was called fusion. He was not disposed to say that all coalitions were bad. The gravest and most serious danger was what was called opportunism. The country rightly expected that ministers should have opinions of their own and should lead the country and not merely follow the varying phases of popular sentiment. The policy of the jumping cat was always fatal to any government adopting it.

In his speech, which was critical of the government, Lord Robert reiterated his plea for transforming the relations between the employers and the employed on to a partnership basis. While some members of the government expressed themselves against nationalization, some of their legislation seemed based on the idea of nationalization, for example, the Transport Act. He asked if the government's coal policy was not the first step toward nationalization, and deplored the insincerity and bewilderment which prevailed and which was a most undesirable thing if they desired to see the end of the industrial unrest.

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MR. HOOVER URGES PEACE AGREEMENT

In Formal Statement, He Says Treaty With Reservations as Now Agreed Upon Should Be Ratified—Dangers in Delay

NEW YORK, New York—Herbert Hoover, in a statement issued from his office here yesterday, advocates early ratification of the Peace Treaty

"so long as the final form gives us freedom of action and room for constructive development of peace," and with reservations which "should satisfy the most timid as to entanglements."

Mr. Hoover expressed the belief that the reservations "do not destroy the possibility of the creation of a potent organization to mitigate the dangers in front of us and the alternatives are a continuation of our state of war for another year or the unthinkable thing for us to make a separate peace after we have gone so far as to agree on its main lines with comrades-in-arms."

"Despite the feeling of President Wilson and his associates that the strength of the League is somewhat undermined" by the reservations, Mr. Hoover expressed the opinion "they also should accept them." His statement follows:

Reservations Ample

"The reservations should satisfy the most timid as to entanglements and, despite the feeling of the President and his associates that the strength of the League is somewhat undermined, I believe that they should also accept. I do not believe that the reservations destroy the possibility of the creation of a potent organization to mitigate the dangers in front of us, and the alternatives are a continuation of our state of war for another year or the unthinkable thing, for us to make a separate peace after we have gone so far as to agree to its main lines with our comrades in arms."

"Due to this unsettlement and other abuses that the League would mitigate, the world is steadily drifting back to a worse state of international antagonism than existed before 1914. The naval strength of every nation, except the enemy and Russia, has been increased during the war. Many great armies have been demobilized, yet the world is again engaged in preparedness, and the actual number of men under arms today is much larger than before 1914. The world's total armament and its military expenditure is larger, despite the burden of grinding debt. No moderate influences can be set up until we come to the conclusion and join the League that was created at our inspiration, and upon which the entire theme of settlement, our real hope of a better world, revolves."

War's Best Preventive

The President seems to feel that the foundations of the League rest upon our participation (subject to approval of Congress on use of force) in an obligation to preserve the territorial integrity and political independence of its members against aggression. I believe a great foundation of peace does lie in the continuous functioning of a body of great international relations engaged upon conciliation, the mitigation of antagonism, the very effective boycott of disturbers through arousal of public opinion against them, and through the immediate undertaking of disarmament of the world to a simple defensive footing.

"This war surely demonstrates that nations become aggressive largely through the permanent military class that grows out of the maintenance of large armies and navies, with all the social, political, commercial, and propaganda pressures that naturally spring up around them. A reduction of armament would directly lessen the influence of these groups who are themselves the cultivators of war."

"The question of disarmament is a vital issue with us. We are dependent upon foreign trade for much of our prosperity and employment. If there be the League sitting in development of methods of peace in moderation and localization of possible conflict, I have no doubt that the great majority of the British, French, and Italian people will be themselves the first to approve of a reduction of naval and other armament for they, too, are suffering under its burden."

The Alternative

"If we can secure no safety by disarmament, we must tax ourselves a couple of billions a year and enter

a race of preparedness, and build up a military caste of our own. Is it not worth entering the League with the determination to at once test its value on the reduction of armament to a real defense basis within a reasonable time, before we enter this race with no goal but misery and danger?"

"There are other great practical issues which should be considered before we close our only door to the immediate solution of this situation. If the Treaty fails of ratification now, it apparently must be kept on the American stage for a year, until the next Administration, in which we remain legally at war with Germany, or alternatively, we must make a separate peace."

"If the first course is adopted, our citizens would have no right in Germany or Austria. We would have no proper equality in trade with a large portion of Europe. We do not need to be involved in scores of Treaty commissions dealing with purely European matters, yet the Reparation Commission is an accomplished fact, and is the most powerful economic body in the world. Naturally, with us outside the Treaty, we must expect this commission to at least neglect our interests. All of the war legislation would still continue as a ready weapon for administrative use. We must be forced to go on with our military budgets to meet the growing dangers that develop."

"Another alternative is that we ask Germany to negotiate a separate peace with us. Having thus isolated ourselves from the Allies and withdrawn any consequential army from Europe, can we suppose that Germany will accept the Versailles terms from us?"

League's Real Effectiveness

"In my view, the soul of the League as an influence for the prevention of war may have died in world antagonism long before we can come to our presidential election. The League is, of course, already in actual being among the other members. It cannot, however, become a real beneficent force unless it contains the support of all the great powers, and this can only come about by our entrance. With us out, it is in great danger of developing into an organization for the advancement of certain national interests, and we may find it an economic, if not a political, league against us, for we are the creditors of the world today. The adherence to it of other countries in the western hemisphere may direct their political perspective to Europe instead of the United States.

"Are any of these alternatives better to anyone than acceptance of the Treaty as passed by the majority of the Senate? Is it not the practical thing to ratify it and then to build constructively toward peace and good will?"

HOUSE PASSES NEW ARMY BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Army Reorganization Bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday and will provide for an army of 300,000 as this country's peacetime military establishment. An effort to reduce this number to 185,000 was defeated.

WHICH WAY?

THERE are two ways of traveling—one, to start blindly out into the world seeking the sights worth the seeing; the other, the Cook way—having planned in advance, as an architect plans a building, a tour every step of which is made comfortable and enjoyable, avoiding the uninteresting but including all that is worth while.

The Cook organization, with its experience of 78 years, is better than ever prepared to take from your shoulders the burden of travel details. Write us of your tentative plans and for our itineraries in Europe, the Far East, or elsewhere.

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(Auspices of the YD Club)

BOSTON

LAST 2 DAYS

10 A.M.—10:30 P.M.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

fixes the number of other officers of all ranks. It provides for the continuance of the reserve officers' training corps, and authorizes the Secretary of War to maintain upon military reservation, or elsewhere, schools or camps for the military training of any persons who "may be selected upon their own application."

There will also be an enlisted reserve corps, composed of "persons voluntarily enlisted in the enlisted reserve corps for periods of three years," which may be divided into tactical organizations similar to those of the regular army. The bill also provides for the continuance of national guard organizations. The offices of Second and Third Assistant Secretary of War are abolished.

NEWBERRY ELECTION CASE IN JURY'S HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan—The Newberry election conspiracy case went to the jury at 4:50 yesterday afternoon. Finishing his argument shortly after 3 o'clock, F. C. Dailey, Special Assistant Attorney-General, allowed sufficient time of the court day to permit Judge C. W. Sessions to complete his charge in a little less than two hours. The jury deliberated one hour last evening and were then ordered to their hotel by the court.

The deliberations will be resumed this morning at 9:30. Judge Sessions laid particular stress upon the first count of the indictment, in which the indicted men are charged with conspiracy to violate the election laws. The court's charge admonished the jury that it would not be justified in bringing in a verdict of not guilty on the ground of innocent intent.

FINNISH MINISTRY IS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department has received from the United States consul at Helsinki the personnel of the new Ministry of Finland, formed by Mr. Erich on Monday. The designations are as follows, the given names of the ministers not being supplied:

Prime Minister, Erich (Coalition); Foreign Affairs, Holsti (Progressive); Justice, Soderholm (Swedish); Interior, von Hellens (no party); Finance, Wartiovaara (Coalition); War, Jaland (Coalition); Church and Education, Ingman (Coalition); Agriculture, Pehkonen (Agrarian); Assistant Agriculture, Hahl (Agrarian); Communication, Lavinus (Progressive); Trade and Industry, Ehrnrooth (Swedish); Social, Joukahainen (Agrarian); Food, Raatikainen (Agrarian).

DRY DELEGATE TO VISIT IN EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Harry S. Warner, secretary of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association for years, and now its educational secretary, leaves Chicago today on his way to Europe. He states that he is responding to

TAKE A tin of Kraft Cheese—a half pound. Open it, slice it as needed, into dainty pie-shaped pieces. What ever is left is in one solid cake. It will not get stale; it will be good to the last crumb.

Besides, you can make an attractive serving with a far smaller quantity. A quarter-pound "round of golden goodness" is a generous amount for four. It looks dainty; it is delicious.

Lots of folks need to learn more about cheese. And an education if not the best education in the world is a can of Elkhorn.



10¢ Brings a Sample Tin

Send your dealer's name and 10¢ in stamps or coin for sample tin of Kraft plain or Pimento flavor, or 20¢ for both. Illustrated book of recipes free.

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Hettie

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Nominally Hettie was the gardener. In reality she looked on that as one of her lesser functions—was he not adviser, confident, and friend to the entire family?

The younger members of the family simply adored him; he was one of their first thoughts on their return from school; no one could appreciate their triumphs so well as he; no one else could so well intimate sympathy without overdoing it—indeed, without appearing outwardly to sympathize at all! No one could keep secrets so well, or even sometimes help to make them! And even "the master" was not above always hurrying to him whenever any complex difficulty arose on the estate.

In spite, however, of all these inroads upon his time, Hettie was a marvel of industry, and the garden was always what he called "a sight." He had won all the first prizes, cups and medals so often, not only in the local shows, but in the surrounding district far and wide, that finally in despair they decided to make him one of the judges, as no one else seemed to have a chance while he was one of the competitors.

Then any desire of being interested in the gentle art of gardening was only too thankful to be apprenticed under him, in spite of the fact that he was noted for the way he made his under-gardeners work!

Table decoration was his great relaxation and hobby, and woe-betide the poor butler or parlor maid who had the presumption to interfere with "my dining-room table." It was always a mystery to us how he could arrange flowers so delicately, and with such a dainty precision.

As Hettie lived in the north of England, New Year's Day was one of his special holidays, and the annual plowing match the event he particularly patronized. So we usually hastened to see him after, anxious to have a full account of his impressions. Thus we greeted him a few days later:

"Hullo, Hettie, did you get to the plowing match on New Year's Day?"
"Yes, I should think I did; the finest plowing I ever did see. It was a grand day, and lots of the gentry there, and 40 pairs of horses entered. My! but there was some plowing done that day; they began sharp at eight and went right on without stopping, except for a bite of sandwiches for themselves and a bit of hay for the horses, till three o'clock in the afternoon. There was some good plowing done by boys, too, fine straight furrows they made, just little bits of lads, some of them."

"Oh, Hettie, I wish we had been there," we exclaimed, while he paused for one brief moment to take breath; "who did you think was the best man there?"
"Well, he was a great big man; it just seemed as though the plow couldn't move in his hands, his arms looked as strong as iron. He was not a plow to trade either, only plows in these matches for fun, and takes away all the prizes too. What did they say he is, really, wife?"

"Well, they do say as how he's a hay cutter to trade; on days he piece work and can cut three tons of hay in a day; fine good way of making money, 15 shillings to each ton."

"Was there nothing but plowing to watch?" we asked, endeavoring to prolong his descriptions.
"Oh! yes, there was hedge cutting too. But we went to watch the motor tractor in a neighboring field near by. But I can't see much in them; they're far back behind the horse-plowing to my notion. Do three furrows at a time, yes," he answered in response to our query, "but they don't make near such comfortable furrows for the seed to lie in; not likely to get the same crops off them."

And Hettie shook his head conservatively.
"Just a fine labor-saving appliance that, for them as don't want to work, and there seems to be plenty of that sort about too."

"My boy and I, we went to see somebody's garden after that; six gardeners there, and not half the size of ours. And I'd feel fair 'shamed to let any garden get the better of me that way, why you never did see such a muddle: rubbish heaps, and weeds, and stuff lying everywhere. I'd lie awake at night and give up gardening, if ever I kept a place that way."

Hettie was the old kind, the garden was "our" garden; "our" chrysanthemums were the finest in the country; "our" place was far and away the best in all the neighborhood.
"People don't know what work is nowadays," he would say. "Why the pitmen are just fine gentlemen now, just seven hours a day at their leisure, and 17 shillings made." Thus did he describe the pitmen, or coal-getters, down in the mines.

"Took a lot of trouble over them too during the war; they were always asking me questions about their allotments, way up on the hillside there; I tried fine to help them too, gave them little bits of things and told them how to make them grow, only just because it was war time, proper thing to do for the country," he granted deprecatingly.

Not for the world would Hettie, one of the kindest-hearted of men, admit to any kindness, yet he would help every one when it came his way, day in and day out, war time, peace time, or any other time, with a fine show of

grumbling all the while though, lest anyone should ever dare to embarrass him inadvertently by offering their heartfelt thanks!

"Me and 'olter gardener from the folks on the other side of the river judged th' allotments, rare lot of classes they had, and grew some quite good stuff, that's real useful to the country. Nothing like gardening, it's a rare good trade, and nothing like it for a little girl. If she takes an interest in it, when she's a grown lady she'll be a fine help to the gardener; understand all about it, and advise sometimes too."

We wondered at the fresh drift of his conversation; it was not long before we were to be enlightened. He continued presently:

"That's what I like, it's hard work working for those who aren't interested in a place; fair takes the heart out of one."

Then we arrived at the root of the matter—why his thoughts had suddenly turned toward little girls:

"Tomorrow I've got a busy day," he went on meditatively after another pause.

"Why, it's early yet for doing much, isn't it? You're surely not planting out."

"Planting out, bless you, no! But I'll tell you what," he said, lowering his voice confidentially, "yesterday I had a letter from the little missy. She said, 'Dear Hettie, I want a nice little pony; I want it today or tomorrow.' Well, you see I must go over and see the master, it'll be a stiff job, I'm thinking, but well—I guess the little missy will have her pony." And knowing Hettie we thought so, too!

"For the good of the country, we suppose, Hettie?" we inquired, innocently. But he answered not at all.

He and "the little missy" understood each other!

"I gave them little bits of things and told them how to make them grow."

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BIRDS AS FORAGERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the natural guardians of the trees are the woodpeckers, which gather their food as they creep round the trunks and branches. They have two toes before and two behind for climbing, and may usually be seen clinging erect on tree trunks, but rarely, if ever, with head downward, like the nuthatches and titmice. As the food of the woodpecker is nearly as abundant in winter as in summer they are seldom migratory. They never forage in flocks, like some of the granivorous birds whose food is more plentiful, but scatter out over wide areas, and thus better their fare. They bear the same relation to other birds that take their food from trees, as snipes and woodcocks bear to thrushes and quails—that is, they bore into the wood as the snipe bores into the earth, while thrushes and quails seek their sustenance on the surface of the ground.

Besides these there are a few birds that take part of their food from trees and the rest from the ground, including thrushes, blackbirds, and robins. Blackbirds seldom hold up their heads, but march along with their bills turned downward, as if entirely devoted to their tasks. They never seem to be idle, except when a flock of them are making a garrulous noise upon a tree. If a blackbird looks upward it is only by a sudden movement; he does not stop. After watching a blackbird and a robin 10 minutes in the same field, one would suppose that the blackbird had collected twice as much food as the robin during that time. But this would not be true. The robin is probably endowed with a greater reach of sight than the blackbird, and while hopping about with his head erect, his vision comprehends a wider space. The omnivorous blackbird hunts the soil for everything that is nutritious, and picks up small seeds that require a close examination of the ground. Blackbirds of all species walk; they do not hop like the robins.

Some species of the foragers do their work in compact assemblages. This habit renders the snow buntings extremely attractive. Their food is not distributed in separate morsels like that of robins and woodpeckers. It consists of the seeds of grasses and of composite plants, which are often scattered very evenly over a wide surface. When a flock of 50 or more settle down in a field each one fares as well as if he were alone, during the short time he remains on the spot. The foraging habits of domestic poultry illustrate some of the differences observed in the manners of wild birds. Place a brood of ducks in a field and they will generally pursue one course, marching in a body over the field with great regularity. A brood of chickens, on the contrary, will scatter, occasionally reassembling, but never keeping close together, unless they are following a hen. Turkeys scatter themselves less than chickens, but do not equal ducks in the regularity of their movements.

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WINTER IN SWISS MOUNTAINS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A letter from a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor written from the Swiss mountains gives an impression of scenery and sports enjoyed the first winter since peace was signed:

"Villars and Chesières are two small villages about half a mile apart, perched on the mountain side above the little town of Bex and overlooking the Rhone Valley."

"From above Chesières a very wide view of the surrounding mountains is obtainable, including such peaks as the Diablerets, Grand and Petit Mouveran, Dents de Morcles, and les Dents du Midi among many others. At present of course the mountains are covered with snow and are dazzlingly beautiful at any hour of the day, though I think the sunsets give the greatest joy, because the panorama is better placed to catch the lingering evening light. Twice lately the snow, comparatively low down, has been metamorphosed into a wonderful shade of mingled violet and pink; later the peaks were touched with rose deepening to scarlet. With these tints there is sometimes that lovely shade that one sees in the heart of a newly opened rose, its name color enriched with gold."

Panorama Over Lac Lemans

"Above Chesières is a point called Les Ecovets, whence another panorama is obtained over Lac Lemans as well as taking in some of the points already mentioned. It has been a season of mist and fog over the lake, but on two afternoons the view was clear and bright and Lausanne could be clearly seen, while on a third the sunset turned the heavy sea of cloud, which entirely hid the lake from our view, into fawn and red, wonderfully beautiful but beyond description."

"Above Villars is Breteye, about 7000 feet in all, it is the best skiing ground near Villars, and is reached after a steep climb on skis, on foot, or by the little funicular railway. Here we 'assisted at,' as the French say, two 'concours de ski,' the second one coinciding with the visit of that great soldier, Marshal Joffre. We duly paraded at the station, one of us armed with a camera, to witness his arrival, and got an excellent view as the Marshal, who was accompanied by Mrs. Joffre, alighted, and a charmingly simple and unaffected couple they were."

Only One Picture

"There was, alas! but one film in the camera and as the trigger was pressed the usual bystander intervened and little more than half of Joffre's face eventually appeared in the picture. Let me pass hurriedly over this harrowing episode and hasten to add that the open door of the carriage came out quite admirably and beside it the Swiss colonel who made the address of welcome, after which the Marshal and his lady were carried off to Breteye."

"In the meantime a long-distance race for soldiers on skis carrying packs, arms, and accoutrements, was started from Villars. The men had to ascend to a little house and return to Villars—about 20 kilometers in all, where each competitor was presented with a medal as a souvenir of the event."

"The following day, sports and gymkhana were held by the Mountain Battalion from Chamouni Forts. The first event we saw was a long distance race. The competitors started by coming in a crowd down a steep hill, sliding, running, and skating, thence there was a continual ascent of about 2000 yards, some of it very steep, up to the same house, thence a rapid return. There were many tumbles, even among these trained men, owing to the condition of the snow."

Obstacle Race on Skis
"The next event was an obstacle race. It may be mentioned here that to get over any obstacle on skis requires dexterity, because you have to approach it crabwise, and a favorite method practiced by the soldiers was to go over head first, heels over head, in fact. The length of skis varies with the owner's height, mine, for example, are 89½ inches, and I can just reach the points with my hand when they are stood up on end. They are 2½ inches wide. The race was run one at a time, judged by time and style. It led off with a small obstacle, then a zigzag course round flags, up a small hill, then down the other side to a small jump and close below the jump another obstacle, a fence. Hardly had a man picked himself up and got going straight again than he had to run crouching through a low, narrow archway built up of blocks of snow. Once through this there was nothing but uneven going to upset one, and here the trickiest men let themselves go, "skating," running on one ski with the other held up perpendicularly in front, then replaced on the snow and the other raised up behind and perhaps replaced with the feet crossed as a climax."

Ski-Jumping
"The most interesting event then took place—ski-jumping. A ski-jumper consists in running down a steep hill till the runner reaches the jump, which is built up from the hill with the result that he launches straight out into the air and lands 15, 20, 30 or more yards down the slope, the distance depending on the steepness of the hill, the height the jump is built up, the skill of the runner, the state of the snow, etc. At Davos in 1909 a Norwegian, Harald Smith, did a jump of 143 feet. The first jump on this particular afternoon was made by an officer and two professionals in line. They left the jump together, landed practically simultaneously, continued down the hill at a great speed, and finished by jumping round together, i. e., when still going comparatively fast they jumped off the snow and landed standing still, at

right angles to the line they were running. I was standing some way below the jump and it was a wonderful sight—the three suddenly launching right out into the air above me their high rate of speed, the graceful poise of the figures, the equally graceful alighting and—here was the test—maintaining their equilibrium and finishing."

"Having witnessed more jumping, much of it of a high order, I returned down the hill with several others. I had often heard of, but never experienced before, the warmth of the sun in January; it was almost like summer even at that altitude. I took the thermometer registered 108 degrees in the sun and 80 degrees in the shade, the woodwork of the balcony had been warmed by the sun, which, perhaps, made the shade temperature too high. On the north side of the house it was freezing."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Labor and Telephone Service

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am common with thousands of others, the writer has felt that the rates of the local telephone corporation were too high, in fact, were really exorbitant since the last raise, which went into effect last summer. However, he has been somewhat enlightened in the matter, through recent experience, which gave a striking example of the relation of non-efficiency to the H. C. L.

Upon requesting a telephone installed in his office, representatives of the company informed him that it would require some days, as the men were so busy with orders already ahead. Upon a certain day, however, a crew of three men appeared at the office and stated that they would then install the telephone. One of these men, with the aid of a ladder, sat upon the top of a closet during the entire time, and while there spoiled a newly tinted ceiling, by unnecessarily smoking it back with a candle, another sat upon the floor much of the time holding his head in his hands, and the third, older than the others and seemingly in charge, walked in and out of the office several times, broke a vase (and replaced it), and finally announced the job as being complete. These men averaged \$6 per day wages for an eight-hour day, this making the cost of installing the telephone about \$3.38, as it required about 1½ hours to do the work.

This same work was done in the earlier days, in this territory, by one man in one hour, to the writer's personal knowledge; this man received \$3 per day, and the phone rate was then \$4 per month, whereas now it is \$6.75. Some may argue, "But the telephone company makes an advance charge of \$3.50 for installing a phone (which they return after one year's use), but then this inefficiency continues for the most part, all along the line, for it is just as evident in the company's office as outside; frequently after quite a wait, one of the young men clerks will languidly wander over to the counter to attend the wants of a patron, often calling in a second clerk to verify the information he is attempting to give. The local newspapers inform us that some of these men (electrical department) are now on strike, demanding higher wages and "better" working conditions, from whatever the latter may mean; from the writer's observations, it would seem that if the men were sincere in bettering working conditions, the remedy lies with them, must come from within, rather than from without. There is no question but that the individual employee who installed seven or eight phones per day at an expense to the company of \$3, was much happier and better satisfied, than the three men who now install five to eight phones per day at an expense of \$18, from what I could learn."

The writer has no desire to take sides in this matter, entertains no prejudice toward either the employees or the company, the only object being to awaken a realization of fairness, a Golden Rule spirit, the infallible and inevitable entering wedge toward the destruction of the H. C. L.

(Signed)

GEORGE W. VANSYCKLE.

San Diego, California, February 21, 1920.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

A GIFT OF RARE OLD PORCELAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A porcelain bequest of unusual interest has recently been received by the Victoria and Albert Museum, London, which goes far to fill a serious gap in the museum collections. Though interesting specimens of Chelsea, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Vienna, and Hochat are included, by far the greater part of the bequest consists of choice examples of the porcelain modeled by Johann Joachim Kaender and his pupils, some of the more important examples being worthy of detailed description.

The interest in oriental dress and manners characteristic of the eighteenth century and illustrated by the "Turkish habits" dear to Defoe and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu is shown by two excellently modeled figures à la Turque and à la Chinoise. The first is a man in loose blue trousers, a white turban, a white coat over a sleeved waistcoat of primrose brocade embroidered with flowers, a gold sash with heavy tassels, pink shoes, a guitar slung from his shoulders with a scarlet riband, and his attitude that of a lover singing to his lady. Finer still is the Chinese, in soft robes of blue and pink with loose cap gathered into a tassel, dancing and yet statuesque, a combination of rare charm.

Near these fantasies are figures from daily life, a scarcely tinted player on the hurdy-gurdy, peasants dancing, or ladies and gentlemen à la Watteau; but it is harder to place two strange groups of ladies with curled and powdered hair and dainty ribbons riding on goats and carrying each a tiny baby. Their faces are Madonna-like, sweet and serene, their dress those of their time and class; only their settings are fantastic. An obvious pendant to these groups is the parody beside them, a tailor riding on a goat, brandishing a great pair of scissors, his holsters filled not with pistols but with buttons, thread, and patterns.

Harlequin and Columbine

Here stands the eternal type of youth and affection, Harlequin and Columbine, he in white dress and black scarf-hood hanging from his forehead, she in dainty dress, strangely unstage-like, holding the dove, her namesake, in a cage: a harmony in black and white, with rare touches of primrose, blue and red to enhance its effect. The same coloring is used upon a dainty figure of a youth in winter dress, bearing his sledge upon his shoulders, and, though the color here is richer, upon the charming little figure of Barbara Uttmann, who is traditionally said to have introduced this form of industry into sixteenth century Westphalia, bending over her lace pillow.

The Court Arcadia could hardly be absent from an art so courtly; here is a dainty shepherd with his tiers of powdered curls bending over a lady en bergère, singing to her lute beneath an oak tree, her lamb at her feet. The Carnival Mask again—that aspect of courtly life appears in a figure which might have stepped out of a canvas by Longhi, with his loose white robe with pink and yellow bows, his black three-cornered hat and his white mask with the false nose. Here is Cupid à la Pompadour, being dressed by fair attendants, one of whom crowns him with flowers. An epitome of Belinda's toilet this, which to imagine is but to take up "The Rape of the Lock"; mirror, essences, the open patch-box, all the dainty scene is here to view.

Varied Subjects

Children indeed, cupids, seasons, and little laughing mortals aping their elders, or engaged in childish play, are all here; a rosy Pierrot with mask and high pink hat; a Cupid and Psyche among flowers; a delicious group of children round an apple tree, one urchin in its boughs throwing the rudely prizes down to his brother and sister, who gather them in basket and apron. Much more successful than these are the mythological figures, Diane Chasseresse riding in spangled robes, Mars in the high boots and falsely made cuirass of the eighteenth century stage, or Venus and Cupid, the latter woefully tubby and Teutonic. With these must be ranked the lamentable Virgin, standing on a blue globe

and supported by cherubs, gilt rays of a painful solidity streaming from her head. Truly Meissen was not a medium for religious art; and the figure is more irreverent than any attempt at serious description can convey.

A Charming Series

There is a charming series of French criers, taken, improved even, from prints; and, most remarkable of all, two figures from Chardin translated into china. Of these delightful renderings of the Amusements de la Vie Privée one shows a lady in full dress, pausing from the toy spinning wheel on the table beside her to read, but forgetting her book as her eyes gaze into space and the dreams of the absent. The other, a bourgeoisie, is making up her books for the day; at her feet lie parcels tied up in blue paper and string, a sugar loaf prominent among them, and her table is of white and gold, a Louis XV that many a connoisseur would prize. These groups, like others among those already mentioned, will open the eyes of the student to the field of beauty and of interest, not only to the collector, but to the lover of life and manners, that lies open in the delicate though often frivolous work of the courtly potters of the eighteenth century.

VANISHING OF COAL MINES OF EARLY DAYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BLOOMINGTON, Illinois.—Disappearance of former coal-mining communities of northern Illinois, once the center of the richest bituminous coal district of the United States, has gone a step further with the removal of mining machinery from Seatonville. Coal was discovered in northern Illinois about the time of the Civil War, and for 25 years afterward the bulk of the fuel consumed in the middle west came from the mines of that section of the State. Cities sprang up like mushrooms. Miners flocked in from all portions of the country. Shafts were sunk by the hundreds and the railroads were able to pay off a large portion of their bonded indebtedness by the heavy earnings from hauling coal. But the coal strata proved to be small in quantity and the veins became thinned as extensions were made. Mining became unprofitable, and, one by one, the mines were closed. Cherry, Cardiff, Braceville, Coal City, and scores of others, like Seatonville, lost their former greatness. The cities which depended upon coal mining alone, disappeared. Others which attracted other industries, in most instances survived, and have grown prosperous with the advancing years. The center of the coal production moved to central and southern Illinois, with Lincoln, Peoria, and Decatur as the northern boundary point, and Carlinville and Marion as the southern. In a district there made up of 50 square miles a great quantity of coal is being mined.

A POSSIBLE DRAWBACK

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
There would seem to be a deal of truth in the recent advertisement worded as follows: "Musician wishes to share his modern apartment." Cornet player or trombone?

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BUILDERS OR FINISHING HARDWARE

ERUDITION AMONG SHOPKEEPERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Erudite shopmen are not such a rarity as a writer in the Westminster Gazette would seem to infer, judging from his delighted astonishment at encountering a second-hand shopkeeper who was also an Egyptologist. Within 100 yards of each other, two shops could be visited a few years ago, whose owners were as well informed globe-trotters and curio hunters as one would wish to find. One was a retired merchant service man, a musician, with a fine knowledge of old Worcester, Crown Derby, Nankin, and most of the world's china. The other was a silversmith and picker-up of second-hand clocks, cutlery, and some odd bits of jewelry, with a varied experience of the "Wild West," and other foreign part knowledgeableness. Both communicative, both with musty, attractive wares, what wonder that the neighborhood should wander in and lean chin in hand over the counter, wasting time egregiously and unconcernedly.

Probably the man whom Borrow would have hailed as brother, and who gave the writer in the Westminster so delectable an half hour, was something superior to these other two. For he was an Egyptologist

VIEWS ON ALLIES' ACTION IN TURKEY

Newspaper Opinion in the United States Based on Entente Occupation of Constantinople and Warning to the Government

The following extracts are reproduced to show the trend of editorial comment in Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago newspapers upon the occupation of Constantinople by the British, French, and Italian armies, and the anchoring of entente navy forces in the Bosphorus, and the implied threat against Turkey in case further massacres of Christians occur.

Washington Star

Allied troops have occupied Constantinople. Several thousand men of the British, French, and Italian armies and navies have landed from a formidable naval force anchored in the Bosphorus, and have taken possession of the city, assuming control of the Turkish capital. A proclamation has been posted, announcing that the occupation is provisional, and that the entente powers have no intention of destroying the Sultan's authority, but "wish, rather, to strengthen it in all places which shall remain under Ottoman administration."

A third section of the proclamation is especially significant. It says: "The entente powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. But if, God forbid, troubles develop and massacres occur, that decision probably will be modified."

This is a distinct warning. It puts the Turks individually and officially on notice that they have their own fortune in custody. If they want to hold Constantinople, they can do so only by refraining from crimes, massacres, and disorders.

Chicago Daily Journal

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The allied seizure of Constantinople is largely a consequence of the Junker seizure of Berlin, and to some extent makes amends for that tragedy. The German flareup at least shows the imperative need of doing away with all possible sore spots in others parts of the world, and thereby makes for a righteous settlement in the Near East.

The main lines of such settlement are simple, however complex the boundaries or the details may be. If the powers are afraid to put Greece in Constantinople immediately, they can devise an international government for that city with no great objection from Athens, because Athens knows that Constantinople is sure to come to Greece in the end.

New York Evening Post

Whether the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies is to be a great historic event undoing that other event of 1453, seems left for the Turks themselves to say. It must be recalled that the occasion for the seizure of Constantinople has been the renewed outrages against the Armenians, hundreds of miles from the capital in the heart of Asia Minor where the Sultan's authority does not run. The Armenians have been victims of the Nationalist government which, according to reports, is directed against the Sultan as much as against the Allies.

Boston Evening Transcript

The occupation of Constantinople by allied forces—an often-made threat which has now materialized—should quickly and effectively bring the recalcitrant Turkish Government to its senses. There is plenty evidence that the decision to land troops in Con-

stantinople was reluctantly reached by the allied governments. But the inescapable results of Turkish governmental inefficiency and Turkish misrule finally overcame the inertia of the Allies, and the occupation of Constantinople by the British, French, and Italians has become an accomplished fact.

In entering Constantinople, the Allies have proclaimed that it was their purpose, not to destroy the Sultan's au-

thority, but rather to strengthen it in all the places under Ottoman Administration. The Turk, says the proclamation, is to remain in Constantinople. "But if, God forbid, troubles develop and massacres occur, that decision probably will be modified." In these words are to be found the keynote of allied policy in their occupation of Constantinople. Despite the opposition of powerful influences, the Allies have consented that the Turk remain in Constantinople, and that that city remain the capital of an Ottoman State, stripped, it is true, of most of the possessions of the defunct Turkish Empire. But the fate of the new Turkish State is to depend on the completeness of the protection it affords the non-Muhammadan minorities.

New York Globe

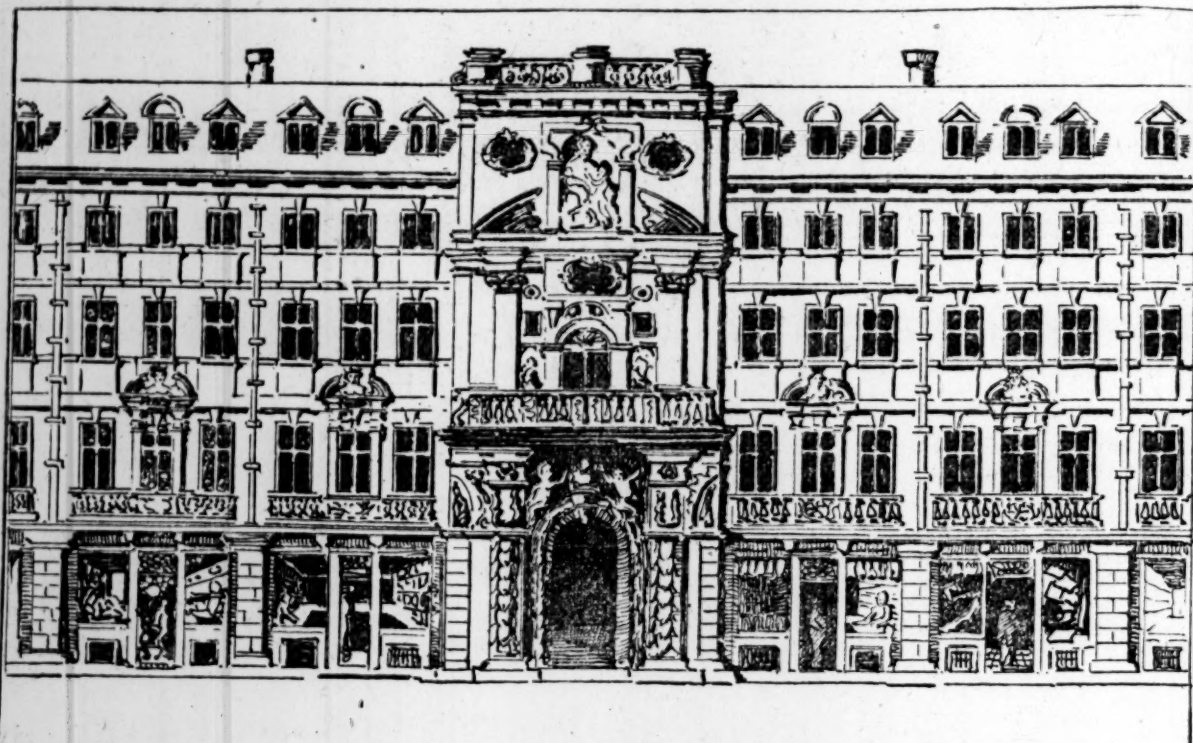
The Allies have at last done what they should have done months (or for that matter years) ago. One's satisfaction over this outcome is, indeed, impaired by the reiteration by the French, Italian, and British high commissioners of the promise "not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople." Excuse for handing the city back to the Sultan will be hard to find, for if the massacres in Asia Minor cease as a result of the occupation his guilt will be established, whereas if they continue, the unwisdom of allowing the Turk to govern any minorities anywhere will be even more completely proven.

SUFFRAGE VOTE IS TO BE TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
OLYMPIA, Washington—The Washington State Legislature has been called to meet in special session Monday, March 22. While the woman suffrage amendment will no doubt be favorably acted upon at this session, it can be stated that the session was not called for that purpose primarily. While the specific purposes are not

THE LONDON CITY COMPANIES

Worshipful Company of Mercers
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The Worshipful Company of Mercers has the proud distinction of holding precedence over all the other great City companies, and is of most ancient



Mercers' Chappell

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

past year the institutions have been running behind rapidly.

The State University was estimated this year to be able to care for 3300 students. About 5300 are enrolled. The State College normally would have 1200. Over 1700 are enrolled. The normal schools also are filled. This, to say nothing of the need of higher salaries.

Another matter which will come up is that of a state bonus for soldiers. To raise money for this bonus there will be several plans advanced, but it appears likely, according to best information that a poll tax will be the method chosen.

COMPROMISE OFFER TO LONGSHOREMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Gen. Robert McWade, a conciliator of the Department of Labor, has offered a compromise to end the longshoremen's strike by a promise of a retroactive raise in wages on September 1, when the companies may ask, under the Federal Railroad Act, for a raise in freight rates. Meanwhile a message was received from John J. Esch (R.), Representative from Missouri, that Congress is opposed to putting coastwise traffic under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Congress would probably not adopt special legislation to cover coastwise lines. The companies are understood to oppose only the retroactive feature.

lineage. The first record of it is in 1190, in connection with land bequeathed by Thomas de Heller and his wife Agnes, sister of Archbishop Becket, to the brethren of St. Thomas, the martyr of Acon, upon which to build a church, and the Mercers' Fraternity were constituted patrons of the Brethren's Hospital, and continued as such until the reign of Henry VIII.

The derivation of the term mercer is a subject of considerable controversy, but is supposed to have been from the French "mercier," derived from Latin "mercator," and the trade had two divisions, the staple and the miscellaneous, known afterward as "mercery," and when silk began to be imported it was classed under this heading, hence the term "silk mercer." The mercers were also merchants directing large export and import undertakings, as well as doing flourishing business of a retail character at fairs and markets, where they sold goods of various descriptions, including wigs, toys and even spices, as well as articles connected with dress.

Mercers in Early Days
In early days the mercers were associated with the Drapers and Haberdashers Guild, as well as the Merchants of the Staple, and also the Merchants

Adventurers, who were originally an association of mercers engaging in foreign trade in France and at Antwerp; but gradually during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries these various guilds became distinct and separate; the mercers resigning their foreign trade and the Merchant Adventurers and the Merchants of the Staple their retail trade to the Haberdashers, and their traffic in woolen goods to the Drapers.

In the reign of Henry II their stalls in London had been set up in that part of the Chepe where Mercer's Hall now stands, but we find them afterwards doing such a busy trade on the south side between Bow Church and Friday Street that it became known as the "Mercery." After a time the wealthy mercers of the Chepe replaced their former humble stalls by imposing houses and shops, now built on both sides, "outwards and also upwards" towards heaven, four or five stories high, as the old chronicle quaintly describes them. The mercers and the Lombard Merchants, who were always objects of disfavor with the English in the City, had many disputes, one of which ended with a lively encounter and in a more intimate acquaintance with the grim interior of the Tower for some of the mercers than they probably cared for.

Trade in Silks and Velvets

By the time of the reign of Henry VI the mercers had begun to trade largely in silks and velvets, and silk figured largely in the commerce of the day, and we read that the king was petitioned by "the silkmen and Thaw Stevers of London" to restrain "the Lombards and other strangers" from importing "wrought silk into the realm contrary to custom and to the ruin of the mystery or occupation of silk-making and other virtuous female occupations." Later the minutes of the Grocers' Company inform us that the Mercers' Company had been summoned before the Queen's Council "for uttering and selling velvets, satens, and damasks at the great prices they did... and that the nobility perceived no amendment of the prices of the said sorts of silks, to the great offence of her Grace," Queen Elizabeth, who we may add was a free sister of the company. With dignity the mercers replied, disclaiming responsibility for the actions of merchants unconnected with the company, and while promising strict inquiry into the charges brought against them, stated that retailers were far more reprehensible and also certain other companies, and advising a scrutiny of the practices of their neighbors, the grocers! These far-off disputes sound like an echo of the charges and countercharges regarding profiteering in our own times, and console us that other generations also have shared in our sad plight.

The extortions of the civil wars, first from King and then from Parliament, with the added burden of the great fire to its already strained finances, plunged the Mercers Company in 1638 into a serious crisis, and the situation was not improved by an insurance scheme in which they became involved, with the result that in 1745 they had to petition Parliament to help them. This was successful and the company were empowered to issue new bonds to be repaid by a lottery, and thus this venerable company, which had always been most generous in the distribution of their wealth, were once more enabled to attain a position of security.

Many illustrious names figure upon the roll of the mercers. We early read of Gilbert Becket and his fair wife, legendary heroine of the popular tale, and parents of the far-famed prelate, Thomas a Becket; and equally dear to mythical lore was another mercer, Sir Thomas Whittington, "thrice Mayor of London." The Gresham family were closely connected with the mercers. Sir Richard Gresham was three times master, and Sir Thomas Gresham carried out his father's idea of a "bourse," similar to that at Antwerp, when he built the Royal Exchange. He also founded Gresham College and he left considerable estate to the Mercers' Company. Sir Henry Colet and his son Dean Colet, pioneer educationalist and founder of St. Paul's School, were also mercers.

Hall of the Mercers
The magnificent Hall of the Mercers still occupies much the same position as did the house of Gilbert Becket in Cheapside, and which we have seen was given by his daughter to the brethren of St. Thomas. Early in the fifteenth century the company bought a small room and a chapel from the hospital, and the room was known as the "Sale del Mercerie." Later Ironmonger House was purchased, and in 1541 Henry VIII granted the whole of the property owned by the Fraternity of St. Thomas to the Mercers Company for the sum of £969 17s. 6d. The buildings included the Church of St. Thomas as well as "the fayre and beautiful Chappell arched over with stone, over which was the Mercers' Hall" and this chapel, rebuilt after the fire, remains today, and in the great dim, stone-pillared ambulatory through which it is approached is the fine recumbent statue of Sir Richard Fishbourne, dated 1623, sole survival of the original chapel.

Chapel of Great Beauty
This chapel, the only private one possessed by a city company, is of great beauty with its deep-toned paneled walls and pews, relieved by golden

work, and with paintings at the eastern end. The Livery Hall, rebuilt after the fire, is a perfect example of its date; square panels between Doric pillars, each decorated by finely carved bouquets of fruit and flowers, standing out in bold relief, give a restful and unified sense of design. Around the top of the high wainscoting are the carved and colored arms of the masters; and the old-time feeling is intensified by the banners with which it is hung. An uncommon feature of the hall is that the glass chandeliers are hung round the sides and thus reflected directly upon the carving, producing a very fine effect.

The court room, of the same date as the hall, is also very dignified, and is hung with interesting pictures, amongst which is that of Sir Thomas Gresham by Holbein, and also portraits of Richard Whittington with his hypothetical cat, Dean Colet and modern ones of two Lord Selbournes. The Mercers' Company are governors of Mercers' School, one of the oldest schools in London, dating from 1447. In 1890 they expended £70,000 for the site upon which to erect larger buildings for the accommodation of the scholars. St. Paul's School is also connected with the Mercers' Company, and was the outcome of a bequest by Dean Colet, who left its management to the Mercers' Company, and when asked his reasons for doing thus he replied that he "found less corruption in such a body of citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind." This school is third in point of date and antiquity of the English public schools, and the new buildings erected by the Mercers' Company at West Kensington in 1878 cost £150,000. The Mercers' Company are also staunch supporters of the City and guilds of London Institute.

MR. VANDERLIP AT HARVARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank of New York, spoke on "America's Financial Obligations to Europe," before 1000 Harvard undergraduates at the Union last evening. He said that three factors necessary for continued prosperity were: New sources of fresh capital and efficient labor, a true application of economic laws, and a finer national spirit. Mr. Vanderlip claimed that those who made the Peace Treaty did not understand European economics. In speaking of Germany, he said that a coalition of that country and Russia would not be unlikely if the radicals controlled Germany, but that bolshevism could not flourish in a country so prosperous.

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work, and with paintings at the eastern end. The Livery Hall, rebuilt after the fire, is a perfect example of its date; square panels between Doric pillars, each decorated by finely carved bouquets of fruit and flowers, standing out in bold relief, give a restful and unified sense of design. Around the top of the high wainscoting are the carved and colored arms of the masters; and the old-time feeling is intensified by the banners with which it is hung. An uncommon feature of the hall is that the glass chandeliers are hung round the sides and thus reflected directly upon the carving, producing a very fine effect.

The court room, of the same date as the hall, is also very dignified, and is hung with interesting pictures, amongst which is that of Sir Thomas Gresham by Holbein, and also portraits of Richard Whittington with his hypothetical cat, Dean Colet and modern ones of two Lord Selbournes. The Mercers' Company are governors of Mercers' School, one of the oldest schools in London, dating from 1447. In 1890 they expended £70,000 for the site upon which to erect larger buildings for the accommodation of the scholars. St. Paul's School is also connected with the Mercers' Company, and was the outcome of a bequest by Dean Colet, who left its management to the Mercers' Company, and when asked his reasons for doing thus he replied that he "found less corruption in such a body of citizens than in any other order or degree of mankind." This school is third in point of date and antiquity of the English public schools, and the new buildings erected by the Mercers' Company at West Kensington in 1878 cost £150,000. The Mercers' Company are also staunch supporters of the City and guilds of London Institute.

MR. VANDERLIP AT HARVARD

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DELAY CHARGED TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

Rear Admiral Sims, in Concluding Testimony, Sums Up Alleged Proofs That Department Fell Short in Numerous Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Navy Department for a time refused to permit enrollment of Americans living abroad in the naval reserve, said Rear Admiral W. S. Sims in concluding testimony before the Senate investigating committee yesterday. The witness pointed out that during the first year of the war, the department refused to trust to his discretion in the promotion of such officers, thereby doing an injustice to the men by failing to recognize distinguished service, and causing him great embarrassment.

"Many of these Americans," he said, "because of years of residence in Europe and familiarity with European customs and languages and personalities, were in a position to render the greatest services to our naval forces in Europe, especially in positions on shore, which required no technical knowledge of naval duties." The only reserve officer the Navy Department authorized Rear Admiral Sims to enroll during the first year was Lieutenant Gilmore, a former naval officer of wide European experience in dealing with European admirals in connection with naval appliances.

Similar difficulties were encountered in obtaining recognition and promotion for officers whose services had come directly under the notice of Rear Admiral Sims, especially men in the aviation branch of the service.

Promotions Delayed

"I finally was informed by the department that, before any promotions could be made, complete fitness reports must be submitted, and it was not until after the armistice that I received the authority to make the promotions which in many cases, I had been urging for a year," he asserted.

"Generally speaking, sounder decisions can be reached by those living in the atmosphere of the war zone than those who are far removed therefrom. In other words, it is safest to intrust to the commander in the field all possible discretion and all powers which can legally be so intrusted, and to repose trust in him rather than to attempt to control his actions from a headquarters far removed from the scene of his activities."

When the Navy Department finally embarked on a course of complete cooperation with the Allies, Rear Admiral Sims asserted, there could no longer be any question of the effectiveness of American help. "The Allies themselves have repeatedly assured us of the vital services rendered by our navy to the allied cause, and we of the navy can take pride in the record that was achieved."

"Great as this record was, I think I have said enough to convince you that it would have been infinitely more effective if the policies ultimately adopted by the navy had been put in effect from the moment when we entered the war instead of after dangerous delay of many months."

In his concluding statement, Rear Admiral Sims declared that the following facts had been established:

Naval Vessels Not Ready

"1. That in spite of the fact that war had been going on for nearly three years, and our entry into it had

been imminent at least from February, 1917, the vessels of the navy were not ready for war service when the United States entered.

"2. That the first few months after America entered the war were extremely critical ones for the whole allied cause, due to the success of enemy submarines.

"3. That this critical situation was made clear to the Navy Department a few days after America entered the war, and repeatedly thereafter by cables and letters, and supported by independent advices to the government from the American Ambassador in London and by Mr. Hoover in person.

Without Plans for Three Months

"4. That the Navy Department supplied me with no plans or policy covering our participation in the war for three months after our entry therein.

"5. That, having information as to the critical situation of the Allies, the Navy Department did not promptly assist them, and thereby prolonged the war by delaying the sending of anti-submarine vessels, none reaching Europe for nearly a month after war was declared, and two and a half months elapsing before 30 vessels arrived.

"6. That the Navy Department failed to appreciate the military value of time.

"7. That the Navy Department violated fundamental military principles in attempting to formulate war plans of operation without having sufficient knowledge of the whole situation.

"8. That the department's representative with the allied admiralties was not supported, during the most critical months of the war, either by the adequate personnel or by the adequate forces that could have been supplied.

"9. That the Navy Department violated fundamental military principles in dispersing forces away from the critical area in order to meet diversions of the enemy.

Direction of Details From Distance

"10. That the Navy Department, in the first months of the war, attempted the direction of details, although 3000 miles distant from the scene of active operations, where the situation was changing from day to day.

"11. That the Navy Department, in not clearly defining the responsibility and delegating authority to its representative in Europe failed to follow sound principles, common alike to the business and military professions.

"12. That the Navy Department, by controlling the operations and movements of certain forces within the war area, violated the fundamental military principle of unity of command.

"13. That the Navy Department failed to keep its representative abroad completely informed as to its plans affecting dispatch and disposition of forces in the war zone and frequently reached decisions in such matters through information gained from sources other than its representative in the war zone."

Park Trammell, Senator from Florida, and Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, Democratic members of the committee, will question Rear Admiral Sims.

MOTION PICTURE LAW UPHOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—Home rule charter provisions prohibiting the operation of motion picture shows for profit on Sundays have been upheld by the Attorney-General's department in Texas in an opinion by Acting Attorney-General W. A. Keeling. Mr. Keeling said, however, that the law's provisions do not prohibit singers or other musicians from singing or playing in churches and receiving pay therefor. Opponents of the Sunday motion picture law had tried to make its provisions apply to all musicians or singers singing or playing on Sundays for hire.

LABOR'S POLITICAL FORCES AUGMENTED

Plumb Plan League and Railway Brotherhoods, It Is Said, Will Cooperate in the Forthcoming Nonpartisan General Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Active cooperation of the Plumb Plan League with the American Federation of Labor in the nonpartisan political campaign proposed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is assured, it is now claimed, and March 22 has been fixed as the date for the beginning of the campaign.

The federation now claims 4,500,000 members. The four principal railway brotherhoods number about 500,000 members, and there are perhaps 2,000,000 more shopmen, maintenance of way employees, and others more or less definitely tied up with the brotherhoods and with the Plumb Plan League. Consequently, should all the railroad organizations cooperate with the American Federation of Labor, there will be perhaps as many as 7,000,000 votes that can be counted upon in behalf of the candidates friendly to Labor. It is also announced here that large organizations of farmers, with a membership of about 750,000, will cooperate in the campaign.

There are, however, numerous complications in the case. The first problem is the relative strength of Labor that will go to the Gompers program and that which will be thrown into the Labor Party movement. At present, the Labor Party plan has gained a strong hold in Chicago, in New England, in the New York district, and in many other parts of the country. The Pacific Coast is especially doubtful, for while San Francisco has a Labor movement which has already gained considerable political power through nonpartisan measures, and which will presumably continue its efforts along that line, the movement in other cities, notably Tacoma and Seattle, Washington, and other cities of the northwest, has not yet gained so much political power, but is militant and comparatively radical. In those cities sentiment for the Labor Party is strong, though a Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Seattle was recently defeated.

The Plumb Plan League, according to one of its officials, will make the vote of Congress on the Cummins-Esch bill its test of friendliness to Labor and fitness to be returned at the coming elections. It is the view of the league that a vote for the Cummins-Esch bill implies a stand with Wall Street and against organized Labor and those other consumers whose interests are similar to the interests of organized Labor. Every man who voted for the Cummins-Esch bill, providing for the return of the railroads to private hands with a government guarantee of earnings, will be opposed by the railroad brotherhoods, it is asserted. Questionnaires will be sent to all candidates, and pledges will be expected of candidates who want the railroad brotherhoods' support. Once pledges are obtained that these candidates, if elected, will stand for the objects sought by the railroad workers, it is the feeling of the Plumb Plan League that little difficulty will be experienced in getting the pledges carried out.

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BRIEF BY WOMAN'S PARTY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Woman's Party has carried to the Supreme Court its fight

against a referendum in Ohio on the National Woman Suffrage Amendment. The court is asked, in a brief, to reverse the action of the Ohio Supreme Court in refusing to grant an injunction against the referendum, sought by George S. Hawke of Cincinnati.

When the brief was prepared, 32 states had ratified the suffrage amendment, of which number, it said, at least six states, including Ohio, have constitutional referendum provisions.

RUSSIANS RELINQUISH CONTROL OF RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Horvath, the Russian commander in the Harbin region of Manchuria, has relinquished control of the Chinese Eastern Railway zone, as a result of a general strike against his authority, according to information received yesterday by the State Department.

According to State Department advices, the strike was to have been declared on Wednesday. It had the support, according to reports received here, of all classes of labor in the railway zone. Before the strike was called, General Pao, Governor of Kirin Province, Manchuria, had issued a proclamation calling upon General Horvath to give up control of the railway and other civil authority in the zone. The proclamation also asked that all war munitions be transferred to the Chinese, and that Russians avoid political disturbances.

The State Department is informed that the strike completely tied up traffic over the railway, but that the strikers, having gained their object, are apparently now ready to return to work. Meanwhile Chinese authorities are maintaining order in the territory.

GREAT BRITAIN AIDS ITS FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Great Britain has set aside a credit of \$130,000,000 to finance the sale of British goods to various European countries, according to official dispatches to the Department of Commerce. A special credit of \$1,500,000 was made for Poland to defray transportation charges on 48,000 tons of flour from the United States.

AMPLE SUPPLY OF MILK, EXPERTS SAY

Farmers, if Not Influenced by Middlemen, It Is Asserted, Can Solve New York City's Problem and Reduce Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the farmer is the victim of the so-called milk trust, and that the Governor's fair price milk committee and the farmers, if allowed to work out the question, without the intervention of the middleman distributor, can solve the milk problem without delay, is the belief of Dr. Royal S. Copeland, health commissioner of the city. Dr. Copeland was not slow to express his opinion when James B. Stafford of Buffalo, federal fair price commissioner of this State, discovered the Sheffield Farms Company notices requesting the farmers not to increase production, and, if possible, to decrease it.

Officials of the Dairywomen's League replied by saying that Dr. Copeland did not have the interests of the farmer at heart when he insisted on the passage of legislation for control of the dairy industry in the interests of the public. Dr. Copeland says that the only time the New York consumer has the benefit of any reduction in the milk price is when what he calls the milk trust, acting under one formula or another, reduces the price temporarily.

A reduction is due on April 1, in the ordinary course of events, but it would not be surprising if it were more substantial than usual, because the revelation that the daily production of milk is 2,500,000 quarts more than consumption here has caused serious study of the problem of bringing that milk into the city.

Following the district attorney's investigation of this condition, distributors and producers held a conference which, it is believed, will result in an increase of the supply here and consequent price reduction. Dr. Copeland is cooperating with the district attorney and the federal authorities to find a way to this same end.

Frank J. Wilson, Mr. Stafford's dep-

uty commissioner, reports that the Sheffield company's net profits for 1918 were 51½ per cent, or three and one-half times what they were in 1917. The company had an extra surplus of \$231,000, and an extra depreciation fund of \$267,000. A dividend of 14 per cent distributed \$276,000 to stockholders.

In 1918, milk reached its highest price, and the 14 per cent dividend was the highest in the company's history. It charged off the largest amount for depreciation it had ever taken, \$553,060, which was about double the surplus during the last five years, the surplus now being greater than the company's capital, which is said to be \$1,500,000.

The Borden Farm Products Company has not asked for curtailment of production, believing that curtailment might cause a shortage later. That company says it wants to reduce the price to the consumer, and can do so if consumption is increased to a point where it will require unstinted production to satisfy it.

HOTELS REFUSE TO REDUCE PHONE RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Managers of several hotels here announce that they will not reduce their telephone rate from 10 cents to 5 cents until they have been legally advised to do so. In spite of the decision of the Public Service Commission of the second district, rendered in Albany on Tuesday, forbidding hotels and apartment houses to fix rates for service other than those on file with the commission. It was estimated that about 100,000 calls are sent daily from the hotels at the 10-cent rate. A 50 per cent reduction would mean an aggregate loss of about \$5000 a day to the hotels.

Charles J. Campbell, counsel for the Hotel Men's Association, said he understood that the telephone company is allowed till May 1 to file a new schedule, effective on June 1, and that the present rate would continue until then. If the telephone company could make contracts with the hotels to enable them to sell calls at 5 cents, he is sure the hotels would be glad of it. At present, with the investment in wiring and special service given guests, the hotels cannot afford the reduced rate, he pointed out.

AIRPLANE EXPRESS SERVICE IS PLANNED

Vice-President of American Railway Express Company Tells of Program for Fast Transportation Between Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—An airplane express service between large cities, principally New York and Chicago, is to be contracted for by the American Railway Express Company, as soon as the operating company can be organized, so R. E. M. Cowie, vice-president of the company, announced recently at the aircraft exposition held in this city.

Constructive legislation to control and regulate transportation traffic in the air with supervision and regulation centralized in one body, is one of the first things to be done in the furtherance of commercial aviation, Mr. Cowie said, adding that as the great bulk of airplane transportation traffic will be of an interstate character, the Interstate Commerce Commission would be the logical body to have jurisdiction over it.

Stating his opinion that there is an unmistakable place for the airplane in connection with the express service, the essence of which is speed, Mr. Cowie said: "Other countries have already made a big start in this direction, and it is to be hoped that the first commercial airplane operating in this country, which is the birthplace of the flying machine itself, will be able to utilize American-made planes, of American design, with American pilots to fly them."

To be of commercial value in a big way, the flight must be long enough to make it possible, by the speed attainable, to lessen considerably the time of transit between two given points. Mr. Cowie added, proposing that the first route be between New York and Chicago, a nine-hour flight, which would cut in two the time now required by the fastest express trains. And he hoped that such service might be inaugurated within the year with a properly organized company.

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This mark  your guarantee
CHICAGO

The Wilson label protects your table

BOLSHEVISM SHOWS ECONOMIC FAILURE

Agriculture Suffers for Lack of Tools and Peasant Proletariat Is Not Cooperating With Government in Distributing Food

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The results of two and a half years of Bolshevik régime in Russia as evinced by the economic conditions prevailing there at the present moment, may be termed a complete failure in all cases where pure communism has had full sway with no help from capitalism at all. The following data are taken from the "Pravda," the "Izvestija," and the "Ekonomicheskaja" (Economic Life), which own up to the famine in a manner which may be worth pondering by those "advanced" newspapers in certain countries which seem to be of the opinion that everything emanating from Russia must be worthy of praise.

As regards reasons for the present state of affairs, these papers state, it is only necessary to consider the agrarian question, a matter of vital importance in a country with 85 per cent peasant population. Here, despite all endeavors to the contrary, the Bolsheviks have failed to realize even the smallest part of their ideals. Under the former régime there was a hard and fast line drawn between the sweating land-owners and the sweating day-laborer and small farmer. The latter, up to his ears in debt, was forced to sell his crops down to the last oat to pay taxes and tithes, and later on, in winter, to buy back sufficient for food and fodder from the very same usurer at exorbitant prices. Paradoxical, but true, the producer could not live without buying.

Land Is Divided Up

As a consequence these peasants saw in the revolution the opportunity of enriching themselves and avenging their old wrongs at the same time. Land was divided up, and buildings and machinery sacked and ruined, nor was the most earnest propaganda on the part of the Great Russian Peasant Party able to win a victory for the Social Revolutionists over the petty personal interests of the peasant proletariat. When the Bolsheviks came into power in October, 1917, chaos was already reigning. Their efforts to organize village "Communes" failed, partly on account of the lack of agricultural machinery necessary for working the communistic fields, meadows and pastures, and partly because even the most primitive implements and tools were lacking owing to the blockade of the country.

German prisoners certainly attempted to manufacture what they could out of scrap iron and cast-off war material and actually did good service in this respect in several districts, among others Tomboisk, but such isolated endeavor was of course nothing more than a drop in the ocean. As a further consequence of Russia's exclusion from the world's markets the peasants received no equivalent from the government in the way of industrial products, and finding themselves able to buy next to nothing for the paper rouble whose value sank rapidly through excessive issues, they began a steady passive resistance, only growing sufficient food for their own needs.

Food Collected by Force

Thus the revolution, through which it was hoped to abolish private property, has been the indirect means of furthering its increase. Cooperative societies and Labor unions were reduced to sending armed battalions into the country to get together the necessary quantities of food for their members. The peasants, armed likewise, defended their buried treasure,

and encounters were as often as not the result. When Leon Trotsky, in the autumn of last year, demanded horses for the Indian front, whole villages departed for the woods and encamped there with their property. When one remembers the long war and the lack of stud farms in Russia, this behavior, though perhaps unpatriotic, can be understood.

The "Izvestija" treats at length the questions arising from the state monopoly of corn which the last Bolshevik economic congress decided to abolish. The conditions prevailing everywhere in the food market have led to the establishment of a regular "exchange," which exists even under the auspices of soviet officials. Many organizations and factories pay their people in goods rather than money and quantities that exceed individual needs are bartered for other necessities of life. Corruption is rife than ever it was, and even the "leather-jackets," and the "commission-extrajudicial" for the control of anti-revolutionary tendencies, sabotage and speculation, number a great many members whose methods would not bear infusing into.

Towns Being Depopulated

The depopulation of the towns is due to no small extent to the return of the workmen to the country from whence in the majority of cases they came, enticed at the beginning of the war by the high wages of the war industries. These men took the places of the skilled men who entered the service of the government and official organizations when the crash came. They still feel more or less that they are members of the village community at home, and know that there is a place still reserved for them, when matters are no longer bearable in the towns. Petrograd, which had a population of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 in the year 1917, numbers only about 750,000 today.

Owing to transport difficulties the supply of fuel in the towns has given out. In the suburbs the wooden houses have been pulled down and used either to heat rooms or to fire boilers in the factories. The wood paving of the streets went the same way, and as a last resort in Petrograd, after all but the absolutely necessary pieces of furniture as well as doors and floor-boards have been burnt, barges are being broken up, thus depriving the coming spring of a possible means of transport.

The "back to the land" movement of the workmen mentioned above, either to the "Red Guard" or to posts under the government, resulted in an increase of woman and child labor. Forty per cent of all industrial workers in the North Commune are either women or minors today. Production, already at a minimum, is sinking still lower. Immediately after the socialization of 1917, efficiency sank to about 60-70 per cent; at the present moment the government is waging hopeless battles against a general "work-shyness." All appeals to the solidarity of the proletariat have failed, even the introduction of a "Communist Saturday."

Piece Work Is Now Resorted To

The authorities have been obliged to resort to the once despised capitalist methods of piece work, premiums, and overtime. The appointment of the engineer, Leonid Krassin, to the presidency of the Economic Council, and his appointment as People's Commissar for trade, transport, and the army commissariat are typical of the government's present tendency. Mr. Krassin had considerable difficulties to overcome at first, owing to his encouragement of personal and private initiative. But as a result, his reintroduction of piece work was followed by an immediate increase of 20 to 30 per cent in production. But his methods will never be accompanied by positive success until the blockade of Russia has ceased.

The state of her industry may be gathered from the following figures:

The big concerns of the textile industry that were nationalized in the north in 1917 formed about 90 per cent of the whole, when 165,000 looms and 1,184,000 spindles were working. Of these today 18,188 looms and about 300,000 spindles are at work, expressly for the use of the Red Army. The number of operatives was reduced from January 1, 1914, to January 1, 1919, 24 per cent, during the year 1919 another 40 per cent, and today it is only about 20,000. Ninety-three textile factories were closed down in the North Commune on April 1, 1919, in September another 18 followed, and more were expected during the winter. Production in 1918 was 50 per cent less than in 1917, and in 1919 another 85 per cent less than the preceding year. This is a direct result of the lack of fuel and machinery.

Coal Output Very Low

On the other hand, if the textile industry has lost the greater part of its former employees, other trades have gained greatly, more especially those of a purely military character, working for the Red Army. The number of miners has increased, too, in the Moscow neighborhood without, it must be owned, any appreciable increase in production. After the loss of the Donez territory, the richest fields in Russia, the government was forced to start working coal of inferior quality round Moscow and Novgorod. There was not enough skilled labor available and the native peasants refused to work more than a three-hour day, instead of the prescribed six, and with the same pay. The government, another step back toward capitalism and introduced piece work. When this failed also, the mines were leased to private enterprise. Differences of opinion arising from the question of wages were settled at the government's instigation by calling in military help.

But the weakest point in Russian economic life is the transport difficulty. About 600,000 trucks were lost during the war, as the rolling stock literally rolled until it fell to pieces. The operation of the 17 government lines resulted in a deficit of 8,000,000 rubles last year, as the cost of upkeep is ten times as much as formerly. The eight big railway workshops sent out 520 engines in 1917 and 191 in 1918, of which only 37 were new. The biggest shops, the Putilov and Kolomna Works, were only represented by four or five engines, and these collapsed upon the trial trip. The state of the traffic under such circumstances is imaginable. Signals and switches are still worked by hand, although it was proposed long ago to use machinery.

Piece Work Reintroduced

Lines and bridges are at their last gasp and as the engine's speed per hour is reduced by three-quarters, expresses have ceased to run upon eight lines. The newly appointed dictator mentioned above, Mr. Krassin, found means here, too, that may lead to a more hopeful end. He introduced piece work again, reinstated premiums for saving fuel, and even mobilized the peasants to keep the lines in order and to repair past ravages. In the same way as "Communist Saturdays" have been successfully introduced, the week from January 4 to 14 was set aside "for improving conditions on the railway," and was ushered in with much propaganda, which certainly resulted in the fact that a small band of idealists performed the most necessary labor in a short space of time.

The same conditions more or less prevail among the shipping, which is fated to absolute ruin unless Mr. Krassin's genius finds a means of remedying it. On the Volga in April, 1917, not less than 645 river steamers passed Kasan, while in the same month, two years later, the number was reduced

to 41. The greater number of the wooden boats on the Volga were burnt by the Tzecho-Slovak white guards to prevent them falling into the hands of the Red guards on their retreat.

The electric tramways in Moscow possessed in August, 1917, about 1000 cars, of which in January, 1919, about 300 were in working order, while in October of the same year there were only 150. They then ceased to run altogether as the supply of electricity could not be kept up owing to the lack of fuel. During the same period the number of horses was reduced from 125,000 to 8000.

Workmen's Battalions Gather Crop

The results of Mr. Krassin's energetic methods have been already mentioned. It is interesting to note that his Workmen's Battalions were instrumental in helping to bring in the crop of 1919, which is reported to be the best harvest for 30 years. A large part of it would have rotted on the ground if Mr. Krassin had not gathered together within a few weeks 20,000 men who brought it in. This fact was of all the more importance as the country supplying the north commune around the Volga was either occupied by the enemy or in danger of becoming the base of military operations.

The best organization is the Red Army which is supplied with food and clothes and military accoutrements in spite of all difficulties in the way. But communistic ideas have been banished here, too, and Leon Trotsky himself has said that the discipline would compare favorably with that of the former régime. He did not hesitate to employ not only subaltern officers, but even generals of past days and the Red Army today is composed of elements that prove Bolshevism to be an absolutely national affair and not merely a party that gains new members through the pressure of hunger. This is all the more worthy of comment inasmuch as at the beginning of the Bolshevik Government, resistance was met with on all sides, excepting where Jewish intelligence was predominant. These intelligent Jews were useful to the revolutionaries, and gained for some of the Jews leading positions in the party. The corruption among soviet officials became identified with the Jewish question in the peasant mind and pogroms followed which rivaled those of monarchical days in intensity. It remains to be seen whether national Bolshevism will succeed in doing what Communism failed to do, and build of a settled state and a satisfactory Russian political and domestic economy.

PLANS READY FOR VILLA VELASQUEZ

In Madrid on Site Given by King of Spain Foundations of New French Art Center to Be Laid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The plan for a Villa Velasquez, named, of course, after the great Spanish artist, to be erected in Madrid, is about to be realized. The first stone of the new edifice will be laid shortly, and it is hoped that within a year the Villa Velasquez will be able to receive its guests.

Charles Widor, permanent secretary of the Institute of France, is almost directly responsible for the creation of this new villa, and he consented to give to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor certain details concerning the elaboration of the plan, the realization of which is now merely a question of months.

Idea Welcomed in Spain

It was after a journey which he undertook to Spain in the company of Mr. Bergson, Mr. Etienne Lamy and Mr. Imbart de la Tour, that Mr. Widor was struck by the fact that, after perfecting their artistic studies at the Villa Medici amongst the influences of Italian art, young French artists were furnished no means of completing their education by a sojourn in Madrid, although it is in this city that the two great masters of modern painting, Velasquez and Rembrandt, are particularly well represented.

Mr. Widor, struck by this idea, delivered a lecture in which he told the Spaniards what foreigners admired most in their country, and he expressed the wish that a counterpart of the Villa Medici should be created in the great art center of Madrid. His idea was welcomed with much sympathy by the King of Spain himself, who gave the Institute of Fine Arts a magnificent piece of ground at Mount Clao, on which the Villa Velasquez is to be erected. Subscriptions were immediately forthcoming, and Prince Roland Bonaparte in particular made a donation of 100,000 francs, causing the sum already received to amount to 700,000 francs. About 500,000 francs are still necessary for the complete realization of the plans for the Villa Velasquez, and Mr. Widor

trusts that some generous friends of French art will help to make up this sum.

No Art Dabblers Wanted

The Villa Velasquez will not, as is the case of the Villa Medici, depend upon the French State, but will only be under the Institute of France. It will be open to all artists, art critics, or historians, desirous of truly perfecting themselves in their art and of studying Spanish art under the best possible conditions. It will contain some 25 bedrooms and several studios. No examination will be necessary to obtain admission, the only rule being that all inmates will remain at least two months and not more than a year. This regulation will be, so Mr. Widor believes, a sufficient guarantee of the serious intentions of all who will frequent the Villa Velasquez, which must be before all a center of work and of hard work. No mere dabblers in art will be tolerated.

At the Villa Velasquez, those who will have the good fortune of being admitted will find free lodging and breakfast. Seven rooms will be reserved for the fine arts and seven for those more or less directly connected with art, for the Villa Velasquez, although especially depending upon the Academy of Fine Arts, will extend its hospitality to the Academy of Inscriptions for those students and scholars particularly interested in all questions more or less directly related to art.

Rooms for Spanish Artists

"Moreover," continued Mr. Widor, "as the King of Spain was so gracious as to give us the land whereon the

Villa Velasquez will be built, we intend to always reserve four or five rooms for Spanish artists or art-scholars from the provinces, who will thus be able to exchange their ideas and impressions with their French colleagues. We do not doubt that this exchange of views will have the most fruitful results.

"As for the style of the Villa," he added, "I may say that when the King of Spain spoke to me of the building of the Villa, I told him—without much thought, perhaps—that my idea was an Italian Villa surrounded by fine trees. Hardly had I said this than His Majesty slapped me on the shoulder saying: 'Spanish architecture, if you please!' So the Villa will be built in the old Spanish style, such as Herrera, the architect of the Escorial conceived it."

DUTCH VIEWS ON ALLIED NOTE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—"The new note no longer demands the extradition of the former Kaiser," writes the "Nieuwe Courant." "The statement by British papers that, instead, the internment of Wilhelm II in Java... would be demanded is not confirmed in so many words. An allusion is made to it, but those who drafted the note knew quite well that they would infringe our sovereign rights if they attempted to give us any prescriptions in a matter which lies entirely within our competency. When the time comes, our government will no doubt make such arrangements concerning Wilhelm II as to safeguard us against any dangers, as hinted at in the note."

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For women—made of French Lambskin and finished with the open flare cuff.



GLOVES to wear with the new short sleeves. The backs are stitched with Paris point spears in colors to match the cuff lining; pique sewn. These gloves are shown in white only with mocha and glace cuff linings of beaver, black, brown, gray, café au lait, tan and beige.

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The famous Petticoat Girl tells how the new spring mode demands

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OUTCRY IN BRITAIN AT PRICE OF PETROL

Motorists Inform Prime Minister
That Situation Can Only Be
Relieved by Creation of Inde-
pendent Sources of Supply

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The dominating subject of discussion in British motor circles at the moment of writing is the rise of 8d. per British imperial gallon in the price of petrol. The form of their announcement of the increase in price indicates that the companies expected public criticism, but they could scarcely have anticipated the full results of their action. The press, both motor and daily, with one voice condemns the petrol ring. The public is indignant. Passenger and general transport threaten an immediate rise in fares and rates. The taxi-cab men organized a one-day strike as a protest, held mass meetings, and in a manifesto to the government demanded immediate action. The stoppage, like the railway strike of October last, was astonishingly complete, the main thoroughfares of the larger cities bearing silent evidence to the important part the taxi-cab plays in the life of the towns. The general public now realizes that the supply and cost of petrol is no longer a matter which affects only a comparatively few private car owners, but one that concerns the everyday life of the citizen.

How deeply this aspect of the present situation has stirred the public may be judged from the terms of a petition to the Prime Minister, and extracts from which are given below. This petition has appeared in all the principal newspapers and motor journals, and copies are scattered broadcast for signature.

Power Alcohol Wanted

"Sir—We the undersigned, representing all sections of the community, view with alarm the ever-increasing price of motor spirit, and submit that the present situation, by which the country is at the mercy of a group of interests controlling a commodity of national importance, can be endured no longer. Every industry, and all classes are affected by its exorbitant price, which directly increases the cost of living. We urge that the situation can only be relieved by the creation of independent sources of supply and distribution of home and empire-produced motor fuel. To this end it is of vital importance that leg-

islation be at once introduced to insure the immediate production of benzole and power alcohol in large quantities. . . .

In an attempt to justify their action the petrol companies have issued the following statement of their costs per British imperial gallon:

Cost of oil, New York 20 1/2d.

Ocean freight (taken at half current rates) 4 1/2d.

Average cost railway freight and distribution as established by accountants 7

Duty 6 1/2d.

Garage profit 4 1/2d.

5 per cent profit for distributors 2 1/2d.

44 1/2d.

Gripped by a Ruthless Trust

Whatever effect this "explanation" was intended to produce, the result is a deepening of the impression amongst the public that they are in the grip of a ruthless trust.

The same papers which now print the companies' statement recently made public the fact that the shares of one distributing company had doubled and of another trebled in value during the last two years. Several factors have contributed to this growing conviction. The public are not blind to the fact that, while the rise in price is general for all motor fuels, the explanatory statement is based on the figures issued by the Shell Company. They remember the somewhat cynical statement attributed to Sir Marcus Samuel: "The price of petrol is what it will fetch." Nor do they forget that quite recently, in answer to a question in the British House of Commons, Sir Auckland Geddes stated that he "thought it was accurate to say that petrol is delivered to the United Kingdom at 21 1/2d. per gallon, this figure including cost, insurance, freight, and the government tax of 6d." When, in the face of that statement, an interested company, professing to make the public a gift of 4 1/2d. per gallon on present rates, makes the figures for the same service 31d. it is hardly to be wondered at that there is a growing and general dissatisfaction bordering on disgust.

Remedies Drastic

Nor is it to be wondered at that under the pressure of the stern needs of the situation, the remedies proposed are drastic and in many cases extreme. Those who still look to competition to adjust the balance, advocate the encouragement of home-produced motor fuels. This method, however, the motoring public begins to suspect, for one reason because it is still smarting under a sense of disappointment over benzole, and for another, because it doubts the ability of any privately owned concern to withstand the pressure of the petrol ring. Home-produced benzole was expected to hold a

drastic check over the soaring prices of imported motor fuels. The fallacy that the use of benzole had some subtly injurious effect on metal was shattered by the extended test of the fuel under the official observation of the Automobile Association of Great Britain, but by that time the price of the home-produced spirit had risen to that of the imported fuel. The proposal, therefore, that home-produced spirit should fight the ring, generally conjures up to the British motorist a picture of a little Jonah finding asylum within the petrol whale.

There remains the remedy that motor fuel, being a vital necessity of industrial life, should be nationalized. It is one of the strangest features of the present phase of this problem, that the idea of nationalizing the importation and supply of motor fuel has found such general support. People who would scorn the idea in connection with other industries have, with charming inconsistency, acclaimed it as the only solution to the motor fuel problem. It should be noted that many of those who advocate this step in the present circumstances, are careful to make it clear that they do not support nationalization as a general rule. It is obviously for them a case of desperate necessity forcing desperate remedy.

International Action Needed

Not a few, however, see that the problem of motor fuel is, in its very nature, beyond the power of any one nation to solve. With the enormous strides made in every country in aviation and general motor transport, the world may soon be faced with a petrol shortage. One of the factors in the present crisis is the unequal supply, producing price fluctuation. The shortage in one country produces there a rise in price, and in turn affects the price in all countries. Whenever the real shortage comes this world scramble for supplies will become open and acute—unless there is some super-national authority to direct supplies and fix prices.

In other words, the British motorist, taught in the school of experience, is beginning to see that the problem of motor fuel is an international one, and that no real and lasting solution will be reached until international action is taken.

KANSAS LABOR PLAN OPPOSED
TRENTON, New Jersey.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has accepted an invitation to address the New Jersey Legislature next Monday night and express his opposition to the adoption of the Kansas plan for the settlement of labor troubles through a court of industrial relations.

AGITATION OPPOSED BY LORD SINHA

India's Returning Statesman Says
It Is a Mistaken Idea That
the Reform Act Does Not
Satisfy Legitimate Aspirations

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Lord Sinha received a hearty welcome back to Calcutta. The route from the station was decorated, and there was a large gathering on the platform to meet the train. So dense was the crowd that Lord Sinha was unable to inspect the Indian Boy Scouts who were drawn up in the roadway. A gayly decorated landau awaited him, and seated in this, he headed a long procession to the Senate House. Flowers were thrown along the route, and banners were carried, displaying various devices, among them, "Liberty is for the many, not office for the few." "Remember Jallianwala Bagh." "Autonomy for the people not peerages for the few." The Senate House was decorated and Lord Sinha entered amid loud demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Lord Sinha made but a short speech. The audience consisted mainly of students and he replied to the address which they presented to him. He said that he had the greatest consideration for the students of India. It was to them that he and his contemporaries must look for the citizens of tomorrow, in order that the new era which had dawned in India should turn into effulgent day. If they worked in the spirit which animated their address, Lord Sinha was sure that the brilliant day to which they had looked forward all their lives could not be far ahead.

Throwing Off Oppression

He went on to speak of the respect and affection of the Indian student for his teachers, who, he said, had from the earliest days "held a most respected place in the hearts of their

students." He hoped this might long be the case. He heard with general regret that the spirit of reverence so characteristic of India was on the wane. It was true that a new era had dawned. India was slowly throwing off the oppression from which she had been suffering for centuries. It would be for the students to behold the process of recovery, to see that though slow, it should proceed on sound lines and that its progress should not be retarded by any words or deeds of theirs. Lord Sinha impressed upon the students that it lay far more with them than with himself and his contemporaries to see that this process was not unduly retarded. He added that progress could not be rapid and urged the young men not to let themselves grow disheartened. Let them see that progress be sound, not a mere spasmodic revival, but the real beginning of renovated, vigorous life.

In conclusion, Lord Sinha said that there was one man to whom, more than any other, was due the credit for having had this measure of constitutional reform passed. That was Mr. Montagu. Whenever Lord Sinha heard it mentioned that he had had a share in piloting this bill through the House of Lords or that it had been his high privilege to assist in the enactment of the law, he always felt that a proportion of the credit had been taken away from the proper man to whom entire credit was due.

Harmonious Working Necessary

In an interview with a representative of the press in Bombay, Lord Sinha expressed his satisfaction at the spirit in which the Reform Bill had been received in India and the general agreement in all shades of opinion as to the necessity of working the bill in harmony. In Lord Sinha's opinion, it was unjust to say that the act did not satisfy the legitimate aspirations of India. He also thought that further agitation was unwise, the best agitation would be to try and discharge the responsibilities already attained in the most satisfactory manner. For example, assuming that under local self government, education and sanitation would become transferred subjects, it would be wise to formulate a policy with regard to each of these subjects.

How were they to be financed? In what directions could they be expanded? This policy would have to be put into operation early next year. Lord Sinha doubted whether at present any policy was ready for proposal. He added that to agitate for control over departments such as law and order would at present be mere waste of an energy of which they had none to spare. Lord Sinha's message to his countrymen was, "Let us begin to work. Do not let us continue to talk."

Gratitude to Viceroy

Lord Sinha said he hoped that the deep debt of gratitude which the people of India owed to Lord Chelmsford would not be forgotten. Lastly, Lord Sinha reminded his countrymen of His Majesty's appeal for cooperation. Without it, the act would be a mere paper constitution and the goal would be further off than ever.

Appropos of Lord Sinha's return, the Statesman writes: "The welcome accorded to Lord Sinha in what might be described as a triumphal progress across India, is an event of interest apart from any political question. As the first Indian peer, as one whom King and people alike have delighted to honor, and as a man who has worthily represented India in the highest councils of the Empire and of Europe, Lord Sinha would have been sure of a great reception from his countrymen with or without his association with the Reforms Act. So far as the reformed régime is concerned, the attempts made to get up a counter-demonstration in Calcutta may have given Lord Sinha a foretaste of the difficulties in store. The attempt was not good either in taste or in tactics, and those who cried or incited others to cry 'shame on Lord Sinha' are likely to find the shame recoiling on themselves in public estimation. It may be that the attempted counter-demonstration illustrates a result of encouraging students and schoolboys to meddle in serious politics; or it may be, again, that the incident exhibits the dilemma to which the Extremists are reduced. Lord Sinha's counsel is that work is better than agitation, and if this advice were followed the Extremists' political occupation would be gone."

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO ASK NEW WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Laundry workers from all parts of London and suburbs crowded the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, on the occasion of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the National Federation of Women Workers, of which the laundry workers form a powerful section.

Miss Mary R. Macarthur, who presided, said the meeting had two objects: (1) to increase the membership of the federation and improve the organization amongst the women laundry workers and (2) to consider the present conditions in the laundry trade and the recent decisions of the trade board in regard to wages. The displacement of munition workers, Miss Macarthur said, had driven large numbers into the laundry trade, and protection was more than ever necessary now. Wages had a tendency to fall at the present time because of the large number of women who were unemployed; but while wages had a downward tendency the prices of commodities were going up, and the fact had to be remembered that while £1 a week might have been considered a fair wage in pre-war times, £2 a week now did not go so far as £1 in that period.

Mrs. Smith, of the Clapton and Hackney branch, moved a resolution demanding a guaranteed minimum wage of £2 a week for time and piece-workers, with a week's holiday with pay each year, and calling upon the Laundry Trade Board to revise the present inadequate rates immediately. Miss Webster, another laundry worker, of Harrow, seconded the resolution. "We really cannot manage to pay rent and live properly on the 28s. given under the recent award," she declared, "and the £2 a week demand is more than justified." Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss M. J. Symons, Mrs. August (of the Laundry Trade Board), Duncan Carmichael (of the London Trades Council), and J. Oxlade also spoke, the resolution being carried amid cheers.



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AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MAY NOT COME AGAIN!

SPANISH LEADER STATES HIS POLICY

Melquíades Alvarez, Chief of the Reformista Party, Says Syndicalism Is Least Revolutionary Force Used by the Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—At the present time, when problems of the most intensely vital character face the country, problems upon which its whole future depends, there have been justifiable complaints that deputies take no interest in their work, and over and over again the Chamber has been practically empty. But they all came back to hear Melquíades Alvarez speak.

The Reformista Party chief has just made the speech of the season, and a vast amount of attention it has caused. A statement was made that it was wanted, and it was keenly anticipated. In all the crises and the political maneuvers of recent times, Don Melquíades Alvarez has been lying rather low, although his opinion and assistance have been continually sought and highly valued, and a sort of general understanding seems to have settled in the thoughts of politicians of all shades that before long this Alvarez will be leading a government made up in some manner of sections of the Left, the composition of which cannot yet be determined.

A Small Community

The Reformistas themselves are only a very small community, and can do nothing except with various alliances. Alvarez, however, has been singled out for a long time past as the most formidable political personage in the ranks of the Left, combining advanced views with a certain moderation and reasonableness, and a realization of the limits of practicability. He stands well with most sections, and is a man of some strength, but yet there is a doubt as to whether he contains enough human and political force for strong leadership in a Spain that finds herself in such predicaments as at the present time. It would be better for him, too, if he had a bolder presence. He has not the appearance of the adventurous reformer prepared for contest against tremendous odds.

Nevertheless Melquíades Alvarez is indubitably a power in Spain at the present time, and will be a greater one in the near future. It came to be understood that the reserve and mystery which had possessed him at so many times in recent crises would be cast aside on the occasion of this speech, which was announced many days in advance, quite in the way of a great event. It was anticipated with the utmost keenness; it was to be a statement of thought, policy, and intention. There was a full Chamber for the occasion, and after a few preliminaries, during which the Socialist, Mr. Besteiro, had one of his frequent skirmishes with the Right, Melquíades Alvarez was called upon. He dealt with the most harassing question of the time, the lockout and strike in Catalonia, and spoke as a man who openly recognized that the time was coming when he was to lead a government. There is no false modesty about Melquíades Alvarez.

No Desire to Shake Cabinet

At the very outset he warned those who had awaited his speech with curiosity and anxiety that he was not about to speak words that would shake the government, for that government had a mission to fulfill, which was to approve the estimates, and he would assist it in that mission. He said that the solution the government must apply to the great difficulty caused by the Syndicalist action and the lockout in Barcelona, must be one of a reforming character, in keeping with the accompaniments of the struggle that was going on. He had read the speeches of other orators upon this question, and they almost all agreed in condemning the crimes that took place. The Catalan deputies had expressed their fear that the Syndicalist aggressions might compromise the life of the city of Barcelona. Catalan syndicalism had been qualified as a movement that was against the life, property, the State, and even against the country. A dictatorial government had been called for, without its being reflected that dictatorship was ridiculous when, as was the case in Spain at the present time, they could not find any exceptional man who could fulfill such a mission. It was dangerous also because in existing circumstances it would lead to the dictatorship of the proletariat which was so much feared.

Oppression Denounced

Syndicalism, Mr. Alvarez continued, had been identified with the terrorist proceedings in Barcelona. There was no need to discuss at the present time whether syndicalism was a logical form of anarchy or was the ultimate derivation of the Marxist doctrine. It was irrefutable that almost all the Barcelona anarchists had assembled under the Syndicalist flag, but they should not assume that the Syndicalists agreed with the violent proceedings and the destructive desires of the anarchists. The most abominable policy that any government could embark upon at the present time was the policy of repression. (This observation created a great stir in the Chamber.) It was the policy that produced the most evil results, because there was nothing so prolific as injustice toward the people. It excited the working classes not against the members of parliament, which was a matter of small importance, but against the highest institutions.

Then he said that they had been disposed to throw all the blame on the Catalanist working classes, when even Mr. Cambó, in spite of his representation, had not by any means ac-

quitted the employers of blame; averring that sometimes they had sinned through violence and at other times through cowardice. Some had said that the employers had erred through lack of comprehension and of patriotism. Thus they had refused to let the workers participate in industrial enterprises, and had ignored the fact that universal currents were operating to correct the injustices of wages and to determine harmony among the factors of production.

Contrary Social Currents

The Chamber listened very intently as Melquíades Alvarez proceeded to make points with which not all the deputies had been familiar. He urged that they were not to understand from what he had just said that he denied the right of employers to indulge in the lockout. As a Democrat he had always believed that both the strike and the lockout were right as manifestations of contrary social currents. Often harmony between those forces might be found in themselves. But a lockout born in such circumstances as that of Barcelona could not be justified.

It was argued that a strike from the fact of its being general was revolutionary, and in consequence they would close working men's clubs, prosecute newspapers, and suspend guarantees. They would reason that a general strike was revolutionary, because the paralyzing of life that it brought about afforded revolutionaries their best means of action. But how when a lockout paralyzed life in the same way? The employers and their supporters told the government of Sanchez de Toca that he was treading on dangerous paths in entering upon culpable complicity with the "red syndicalism," and in an attitude of foolish pride it was announced that they would not moderate the struggle against the Syndicalists until a government which stood for the support of the interests of property was seated on the ministerial benches. This meant that they were threatening the lockout in order to impose on the government whatever they desired.

Reaction Against Injustice

Could they suppose that such an injustice did not go home to the people, and did they imagine there would be no reaction against it? He did not say that there were not circumstances in which a lockout could not be justified, but it could not be when its object was to deprive the workers of their means of struggle or to sustain the privileges of a class, as a strike could not be justified when its only object was to change the public order or to deprive the employing class of their rights. So long as the employers of Barcelona protested against sabotage and against irrational proceedings on the part of the syndicates they were right, and he, Alvarez, had not been afraid to say so. They were right, and so then they gained the day.

But from this point Melquíades Alvarez proceeded to criticize most severely the conduct of the employers in the further development of the strike and the lockout, particularly when, upon a termination to the struggle being sought and the workers expressing a desire to set about intensive production, the employers would not agree to end the lockout until after the lapse of 48 hours.

Forces That Must Govern

The question then arose as to what remedy he had to offer for the most serious and disquieting state of affairs. "The question is delicate," he said. "Above all, the answer has to be given by those who by their political significance stand for forces that must govern." In such words did the speaker indicate that he expected to be Premier soon and was speaking as a Premier-elect. He continued: "The answer is obvious—to govern. To govern is not to remain inactive in government; it is to win the country. To govern is not to be opposed to national currents, and it is not to use violence as its only method."

"There are men who do not think so. Why deny it? There are men who do not think that to govern is an intellectual function and nothing else. Their own method is one for those who believe that Spain is like a flock of sheep moved only by terror, and not by the influences of reason and justice. So do the chiefs of Africa and Asia rule their tribes. But those who know that when in government they are the repositories of culture and national conscience which it is their business to enhance, do not so rule." For government an ideal and a program are not sufficient. Public authority in Spain has descended to such a low state of prestige that it must be inspired from the only fountains that are pure, those of the democracy, and there must be a maximum of morality in its action."

True Revolutionary Tendency

Thus and further did the Reformista leader proceed to state the ethics of government from his point of view and that of his associates, and, applying his ideas to the big case in hand, he made it clear that if he were called upon to be chief of the government he would exercise energy and strength—but would recognize the combined syndicates, the Sindicato Unico, as legal. Was the Chamber not aware that syndicalism was the least revolutionary force of those employed by the working classes, and that the true revolutionary tendency was among the Socialists because they had a political ideal, and in political ideals there was always a revolutionary potentiality? Other points in the situation were traversed. Interruptions and "rumors" became frequent, but the orator was listened to with deep attention. There was a short debate at the conclusion of his speech, and at the end of the sitting it was keenly discussed in the precincts, the clubs and hotels, and in political circles generally. The prevailing opinion was that Melquíades Alvarez had made a success of it, and advanced a point or two toward power.

JUGO-SLAVIA UNITES ITS COOPERATIVES

After Political Union Was Gained, General Cooperative Federation of the Kingdom Was Established at Belgrade

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Prior to the war the cooperative organizations throughout the lands now constituting the state of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—briefly styled Jugo-Slavia—were of necessity divided up into provincial and racial institutions. The Hapsburg Empire actually consisted of two different states, Austria and Hungary, each one of which was subdivided into so many provinces peopled again by different nationalities. These nationalities were at daggers drawn not only in political, but also in economic life. The central governments, true to their maxim, divide et impera, encouraged the general strike on the one hand, and on the other frustrated every attempt even at the economic union of the races over the borders of their respective provinces. Thus, for example, the Dalmatian Cooperator of Croatian or Serbian nationality could not join hands with his co-nationals in Croatia or Bosnia. Each nationality and each organization had to live the restricted provincial life.

When the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed, and Serbia was liberated, and the national union proclaimed, there were 11 cooperative unions in Jugo-Slavia consisting of from 60 to 1000 societies and ranging in membership from 5000 to 100,000 heads of families. There were in all 3800 societies, covering literally every branch of cooperative effort, lending, saving, consumption, and production, and above all the promotion of agriculture.

Banking Facilities

They are chiefly based on the so-called Reiffessen system, and each union or the central cooperative acts simultaneously as bank and wholesale society. It receives the surplus wealth of its members on deposit, advances loans to those in need of cash, buys in large quantities articles necessary to its members such as artificial manure, sulphur, blue vitriol, agricultural implements, etc., and wherever possible collects farmers' products to sell at an opportune time and at the best prices.

During the war the cooperative societies extended their work to the buying and distributing of food, clothing,

and footwear. By making but a modest profit, but working on a very large scale and for a number of years, they succeeded in creating substantial reserve funds amounting to millions of kronen. True, the krona today is almost worthless, but the cooperatives were wise enough to invest the money in real estate and diverse enterprises, with the result that their reserves today are very satisfactory.

Of all the Jugo-Slav cooperative societies the best organized and conducted were those in Serbia. Serbia was fortunate enough to possess a man of exceptional abilities who devoted himself to cooperative work, never letting the reins out of his hands for 30 consecutive years. This untiring Jugo-Slav cooperative leader, Mr. M. Avramovitch, is well known in cooperative circles the world over by the fruits which his work bore in Serbia. French, German, Danish, and Russian cooperative experts were wont to travel every year to Serbia to observe and study the methods by which Serbian cooperatives, under the guidance of Mr. Avramovitch obtained such excellent results.

The Secret of Serbia's Strength

The whole world was witness of the magnificent exploits of the small Serbian farmer-nation in the Balkan world war, but few, perhaps, know that the qualities of comradeship, discipline, and patriotism which the Serbian soldier so lavishly displayed were chiefly the product of cooperative doctrines and work. The Serbian farmer found in his cooperative society both a protector and a benefactor. The cooperative freed him from the clutches of the usurer; it taught him to be sober and thrifty; it bought for him modern implements; it sold his harvest at good prices and advanced him money to enable him to await the opportune moment for sale; it preserved his cottage and his land—made a man of him. So when the war broke out, the Serbian farmer knew what he was fighting for and he fought like a lion, endured all trials, and never lost hope of returning to his home and all that that implied.

The Austrian and Bulgarian knew the secret of Serbia's strength, and during their occupation of the unfortunate country, sought to destroy everything that bore the cooperative mark. Since the liberation the work of reorganization has progressed, in the circumstances, beyond all expectation. Out of 800 cooperative societies which existed in Serbia prior to the war, over 500 are operating anew. Mr. Avramovitch, meanwhile, is working untiringly until, as he says, he sees his life work reconstructed.

Union of Cooperatives

The cooperative societies of Slovenia, Dalmatia, southern Hungary, and

Croatia, as already stated, profited to a fair extent by war conditions. The cooperatives belonging to the so-called "Union of Ljubljana" have on deposit over 1,000,000,000 of savings, the "Union" or the Central Office having over 150,000,000 of surplus wealth deposited by its members.

When the political union of Jugo-Slavia was accomplished, the cooperators, rejoicing that all the artificial barriers which had hitherto separated them, were removed, thought immediately of uniting all Jugo-Slav cooperative unions into one "General Cooperative Federation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" with the seat in Belgrade, and in the beginning of June of last year the federation was founded at Belgrade, and simultaneously a cooperative congress, lasting three days, was held.

The new organization proposes to realize three main objects, namely: 1. The organization of a Central Cooperative Bank. 2. The organization of a Central Cooperative Union for wholesale buying, mostly abroad, of all articles needed by members; and the gathering of all cooperative products in specially erected stores at different centers and their sale on a large scale. 3. Organization of sections for colonization, the repatriation of emigrants, joint work with Jugo-Slav organizations in North and South America, and the carrying out of general educational work among the rural populations.

New York Bank to Be Organized

It is intended also to organize large productive cooperative societies dealing in fertilizers, shoes, vitriol, and the simpler agricultural machinery. A bank will be organized in New York with the object of collecting the savings of emigrants, who, upon their return home will be paid at the highest rate of exchange in native currency, while the deposits in America will be used to buy motors, clothing, and agricultural machinery, of all of which Jugo-Slavia is in great need at present.

Jugo-Slavia is a peasants' state. Her soil is fertile, her population hard working. The ups and downs of the industrial world do not affect her directly. In the present state of the world's economies, cooperative work is the only refuge, and Jugo-Slavia has worked from the outset on these lines. The country is also rich in forests

and minerals and her future prospects are, therefore, bright. The only thing that she needs is a free outlet to the sea, which will enable her, unhampered, to carry on trade with the outside world.

FARMERS' ELECTION FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Canvassers to the number of 700 under 70 captains have commenced a drive to secure an election fund which is expected to total \$250,000 for the United Farmers of Manitoba. Each of the captains has a team of 10 men, and they report to the local farmers' associations, there being one of the latter to each half township. The money will be used to contest the next federal elections for representatives of the Farmers Party.

MR. COLBY BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Bainbridge Colby made an extensive statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday, regarding the information on which the committee is delaying action on his confirmation as Secretary of State. Those present maintained the silence which has surrounded all the hearings on the subject, but it was said the nominee would not be asked to appear again. The committee will meet again today, and some members expect that it may take final action then. Senator Hitchcock said he considered Mr. Colby's statement a complete knockout for the opposition.



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WHY OIL IS LOWER TO SHIPPING BOARD

Corporation Controls Means of Transportation, Lack of Which Makes Ordinary Consumer Pay High Price, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The fact that the United States Shipping Board, in its arrangements with oil-producing companies for the purchase of approximately 10,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, is able to agree to furnish transportation for the oil, was cited by oil men here yesterday as the reason why the companies could fix a figure for the board below that charged to the ordinary consumer.

Herbert G. Wylie, manager of the Mexican Petroleum Company, said that this concern had made an agreement with the board to supply it with fuel oil for six months at a price averaging \$2.07 a barrel, the board to furnish transportation, and the oil to be delivered at Galveston, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Philadelphia, and Boston.

It was learned yesterday that the last price received from Galveston for Mexican oil, in open market, was \$2.15; in 1919 it was as low as \$1.90. The average at Texas points was said to be \$2.15, and some of the bids for the board's requirements are said to run as low as \$1.34 at Texas points and 56 cents at New Orleans delivery. It is understood that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will supply the board with oil at Baltimore and New York. At their offices it was said that the manager of the fuel oil division was in Washington, and no one else was authorized to give out information on the subject.

Cost of Transportation

The company, it is learned, last year quoted a price of 38 cents a barrel to which the board added a charge of 80 cents for use of steamers. Add to this, taxes and cost in harbor dues of getting oil out of Mexico and into the United States, and little or nothing was left for the oil man, said Mr. Wylie.

"The board's own charges for transportation represent the largest increase in oil prices today," he continued. "We used to haul oil to New York in pre-war days for 52 cents a barrel. Freight rates have gone up since then and it now costs us 80 cents on Shipping Board vessels. The lowest charter to New York on other ships is \$1 a barrel. The cost to the consumer today is \$2.25 a barrel."

"The real trouble in the oil industry is scarcity of tonnage for transportation. We are making no contracts at present, just going on from day to day, going up or down with the market. And we are advising any consumer, to do the same. We are not advising customers to do the same. We are not advising any long term contracts at present. Should we make contracts and prices were to go down thereafter, the consumer would be dissatisfied. Were they to go up, the companies would be dissatisfied, so the only way to get on with both sides is to sell on an average market. Thus we guarantee supplies at average prices at the time of delivery."

"The Shipping Board asked originally for a 12 months' agreement, but could not get guarantees for that time, so they set it at six months,

presumably in the hope that within another six months there would be increased production in Mexico. As the Shipping Board furnishes the transportation, then the agreement could be made."

Navy Department Dissatisfied

From another source it was learned that the Navy Department was dissatisfied with the bids offered on its oil requirements for the east coast. They were described as about 300 per cent higher than existing contracts, which were made last year. It was said that the Texas Oil Company offered \$4.20 a barrel and Standard Oil \$3.65, for Atlantic Coast delivery. Inability of the department to offer transportation was described as the chief cause of the discrepancy between the Navy Department figures and the figures to the Shipping Board.

At the offices of the Atlantic Gulf Corporation it was said that the report that this concern would furnish the Shipping Board with 3,600,000 barrels of Mexican crude oil for six months at \$1 a barrel, plus Mexican export charges was correct, but it was emphasized that this was crude and not fuel oil.

The Standard Oil Company of California has advanced all grades of crude 25 cents a barrel, while the Standard of Indiana has advanced the tank wagon price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon to 25 cents for Chicago territory proper.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is understood to have notified users of higher grade fuel oil that their requirements will not be assured after April 1. Production is said to be decreasing, while demand increases.

It is understood here that the Navy Department may decide to take action along commandeering lines if the examination of bids for Pacific coast and gulf requirements does not improve the situation created by the high prices seen in the east coast bids.

Navy Seeks Lower Price

Bids Made by Oil Companies Are Regarded as Exorbitant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Navy Department officials are studying the oil situation carefully, especially in view of the success of the Shipping Board in obtaining a supply sufficient for its present wants. The Navy Department, it is said, has a supply ample for the time being, but is approaching the end of the oil stores purchased last year from the Texas Company at a price of 83 cents a barrel. Shipping Board prices, according to the announcement of the contracts, run about 50 per cent higher than the last prices paid, or from about \$1 to about \$2 a barrel for the

oil, according to port of delivery and place of origin.

Bids for the Navy Department, however, have ranged as high as \$3.65 to \$4.20 a barrel for oil, representing increases of somewhere around 250 per cent. Navy specifications are unlike those of the Shipping Board, but the prices charged by producing companies are, nevertheless, considered exorbitant. The large dividends paid by the oil companies are considered, moreover, by certain navy officials a definite indication that the navy could be furnished oil at prices considerably lower than have yet been named. No intimation was evident yesterday as to the probable action of the department, but it was pointed out that should the navy be forced to pay the prices which the oil companies demand, the appropriation allowed the navy will be nowhere near sufficient for its needs.

PANAMA ARRANGES WELCOME TO PRINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Prince of Wales has sailed from Portsmouth, England, for a trip to Australia aboard His Majesty's Ship Renown, and is expected to reach Colon, in the Panama Canal Zone, on March 30. Plans are being made for a notable reception to the Prince, who is expected to spend March 31 in Panama City. The President of the Republic of Panama will give a reception in his honor, and there will be a ball at the Union Club.

Major-Gen. H. K. Bethell, military attaché; Lieut.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorn, assistant military attaché, and Capt. Geoffrey Blake, naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington, have left for Panama in order to participate in the ceremonies attending the Prince's arrival there.

USE OF NAVY RADIOS ASKED FOR THE PRESS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges that four or five great nations had "subsidized news agencies in order to play their political game throughout the world" were made before the House Merchant Marine Committee yesterday by Walter S. Rogers of Washington, in charge of government transportation of news to foreign countries during the war. He urged enactment of a bill which would permit the Navy Department to use its radio service for transmission of press dispatches, and said he did not believe this would interfere with commercial business of private companies, but would, he thought, help United States papers to get more and better news from all parts of the globe.

GREAT IRRIGATION PLAN IS PROPOSED

Annual Convention of the League of Southwest to Consider Proposal for Improving the Entire Colorado River Basin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—

Plans for improvement of the entire Colorado River basin from the Wyoming line to its mouth as it flows into the Gulf of California, involving the reclaiming of probably not less than 1,500,000 acres of land and an expenditure running into possibly hundreds of millions of dollars, will be the principal question before the annual convention of the League of the Southwest, which convenes in Los Angeles April 1, 2, and 3. It is expected that from 2000 to 3000 delegates will attend, coming from California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Texas.

The program, which will include mining, oil, cotton growing and manufacturing, shipping, industrial possibilities, and other questions will be of tremendous importance to all the southwest and especially to the Colorado River basin.

Question of greater use of the flood waters of the Colorado River for irrigation of vast areas of fertile soils in the river basin is expected to bring definite action from the convention by which a campaign will be launched for a great government project.

Franklin K. Lane, just retired as Secretary of the Interior, in southern California, in a public address announced that government engineers have for some time been working on plans for more effective use of the waters of the Colorado. He advocates the construction of a series of storage dams the entire length of the river to catch the flood waters, the central feature of his plan being the damming of the river at the lower end of the Grand Cañon by breaking down the walls as the basis for the dam. He declares this plan is feasible and would form

the greatest storage reservoir in the world.

"The thought looms big, I'll admit," said Former Secretary Lane, "but certainly we Americans are not paralyzed by the thought of doing something nobody else has done."

Mr. Lane is authority for the statement that not less than 1,500,000 acres of new arid land could be irrigated and made to sustain a vast population by use of the waters of the Colorado River.

POWER SOUGHT TO CLOSE RAND SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—Clayton R. Lusk, chairman of the New York State legislative committee which has just made its preliminary report on its investigation of alleged seditious activities, has introduced in the Legislature a bill which is regarded as an attempt to end the activities of the Rand School of Social Science in New York City.

Although the report said that the present laws, if enforced, were adequate to protect state institutions and the constitutional rights of citizens, Mr. Lusk, besides the above bill, has introduced one to create, in the Office of the Attorney-General a permanent bureau for investigating and prosecuting cases of criminal anarchy and for exercising vigilance to protect the State against seditious propaganda; another that all public school teachers must submit to a loyalty test and give proof that they are in sympathy with the state and federal constitutions; and another to establish Americanization classes in industrial plants and for special normal school courses for training Americanization teachers.

The bill, which is regarded as aimed at the Rand School, provides that private schools such as are maintained by recognized sects or denominations must have a license issued on approval of the State Board of Regents. It is said that the Rand School has sought in vain for that board's approval of its courses. The Lusk committee's raids for the gathering of evidence included the Rand School, and were followed by an attempt in court to revoke the charter of the school, an attempt which failed.

GRAND DUCHESS FOUND IN RAGS

Olga, Sister of Tzar Nicholas, Discovered by Red Cross Telling Among Fellow Refugees

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the last Tzar Nicholas of Russia, has been found by American Red Cross workers, living in a box car near Novorossysk, South Russia. It was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the American Red Cross here. One of the surviving members of the House of Romanoff, the duchess was discovered toiling among fellow refugees from the territory recently conquered by the Bolsheviks, giving such assistance as she could, although herself clad in rags, and grateful for any food and clothing she could find.

Refugees have been pouring into Novorossysk by the thousands, all reduced to poverty. The South Russian committee of the American Red Cross has been caring for them to the limit of its resources, and it was in the midst of this work that the plight of the royal refugee was disclosed.

Grand Duchess Olga was at one time the wife of Prince Oldenburg. Later she married an army officer, since which time, although the old Russian law permits her to retain her title, she has taken the name of her husband and has lived quietly at Rostov as Mme. Koulinkovsky. She has two children, but the Red Cross report does not reveal the fate of these or her husband. Another sister of the Tzar, Grand Duchess Xenia, lives in London, while the only other Romanoff surviving is the Dowager Empress, who lives in Copenhagen.

KOREAN POSITION INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Student Liberal Club of Harvard University, at its regular meeting, passed resolutions which pledge "heartfelt indorsement of and sympathy with the people of Korea in their struggle, both because of the epoch-making method of passive resistance which they employ, and because of the justice of their demand to live under a government of their own choosing."

URUGUAYAN MINISTER EXPRESSES THANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Dr. Juan Antonio Buero, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay, has sailed for home after a visit to the United States on the steamship Vauban. Frank L. Polk, Undersecretary of State, sent to him before the departure of the vessel a message expressing cordial good wishes. In reply, Dr. Buero telegraphed as follows: "On leaving the United States, I am glad to express to the American Government my warmest thanks for the cordial hospitality it has given me. I hope that the bonds of friendship between Uruguay and the United States will every day be strengthened by mutual understanding and cooperation for democracy and liberty in our American continent."

The message also conveyed Dr. Buero's regards to the President and the Undersecretary.

WATERFRONT FOR DETROIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Work of dredging the River Rouge, which flows into the Detroit River, will be started May 1. The improvement will add seven miles of waterfront for the city's use. Many factories are expected to take advantage of these. The Ford blast furnaces and Eagle plant are now located on River Rouge.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MAKE WAY FOR
TENNIS FINALS

Miss Sigourney and Miss Winn
Are Victorious in the Semi-
Final Round of the Women's
Indoor Tennis Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The semi-
final round of the singles in the
Women's Indoor Lawn Tennis Cham-
pionship was completed at the seventh
regiment courts yesterday, as well as
the round before the semi-finals in the
doubles. It was decided to postpone
all final matches until Saturday, when
Miss Edith Sigourney of Boston and
Miss Helene Pollak will meet for the
championship, won last year by Mrs.
G. W. Wightman. Miss Sigourney had
little trouble in disposing of Mrs. I. F.
Hartman, though the latter gave her
some difficulty in her service games,
using a fore-hand stroke for place-
ments and making deuce games fre-
quent.

The game between Miss Pollak and
Miss Carona Winn was won in
straight sets, though only a narrow
margin separated the winner from the
loser. Miss Pollak's victory was
largely due to the increase of speed
in her strokes which she employed
when in difficulty. In each set Miss
Winn had the lead at 3 to 1, and in
each case Miss Pollak ran five games
in succession for the set.

Five matches were necessary in the
doubles to complete the schedule. Mrs.
W. H. Pritchard and Mrs. B. F. Stenz
being required to play two of these.
In the first, after a three-set battle,
they won from Mrs. Hartman and
Mrs. S. I. Waring by a deuce set;
while in the second, after taking the
first set, they lost the other two to
Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Royal
Victor. The only victory of the
round was won by Miss Leslie Ban-
croft and Miss Sigourney, the Boston
team, from Miss Ruth Marden and
Mrs. Cyrus Clark. Mrs. A. M.
Humphreys and Miss Elizabeth Holden
were outplayed in the third set by the
deep drives of Miss Pollak and the
skill at the net of Mrs. L. G. Morris.
While Miss Winn and Miss Gertrude
de la Torre scored a deciding love
set against Mrs. Wilbourne and Mrs.
Thompson. The summary:

NATIONAL INDOOR WOMEN'S LAWN
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round
Miss Edith Sigourney, Boston, defeated
Mrs. Ingo Hartman, New York, 6-1, 6-1.
Miss Helene Pollak, New York, defeated
Mrs. Carona Winn, New York, 6-3, 6-1.
NATIONAL WOMEN'S INDOOR LAWN
TENNIS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Second Round
Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs. W. H. Prit-
chard defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman and
Mrs. S. I. Waring, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

Third Round
Miss Gertrude de la Torre and Miss
Carona Winn defeated Mrs. Percy Wil-
bourne and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, 6-4,
2-6, 6-0.

Miss Margaret Grove and Mrs. Royal
Victor defeated Mrs. B. F. Stenz and Mrs.
W. H. Pritchard, 4-5, 6-1, 6-4.
Mrs. L. G. Morris and Miss Helene Pol-
lak defeated Mrs. A. M. Humphreys and
Miss Elizabeth Holden, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.
Miss Leslie Bancroft and Mrs. Edith
Sigourney defeated Miss Ruth Marden
and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, 6-1, 6-0.

NATIONAL GIRLS' INDOOR LAWN
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

Semi-Final Round
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, de-
feated Miss Louise Krueger, New York, by
default.

SWIMMING MEET
FOR CONFERENCE

At Least Seven of the "Big Ten"
Colleges Will Participate in
the Climax of the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The climax
of the swimming season in the Inter-
collegiate Conference Athletic Asso-
ciation is the annual conference meet
at Northwestern University, and it will
bring to a close the most successful
natatorial season in many years.

Seven, possibly nine "Big Ten" insti-
tutions will enter the fight for the
championships. This will necessitate
preliminaries in every event, including
the relay, which has never been the
case before. It is certain that at
least six relay teams will enter.

Coach T. H. Robinson of North-
western University expects the largest
number of entries on record in local
waters. Swimming has been boosted
in the conference this year, two more
institutions, the universities of Iowa
and Minnesota, making it a major
sport. These, and Purdue University,
for the first time in their history, took
on conference dual meets. University
of Michigan, with its new swimming
pool, will probably make swimming a
major sport next year. Indiana has
made no effort to take on dual meets,
but Coach Robinson thinks it may next
year.

Northwestern and University of
Chicago, as in former years, are looked
upon as favorites. The dual meet sea-
son again developed into a struggle
between these teams, both having won
three meets and losing none against
the same opponents. The Maroons
and the Purple, however, have not met
this season. Coach Robinson an-
nounces that Northwestern would wel-
come a chance to determine the dual
meet championship, after the confer-
ence games, in a meet with Chicago.
Such a meet would be without preced-
ent.

Coach Robinson, as well as Coach
J. H. White of Chicago, figure that the

team winning the relay race will win
the championship in the conference
meet this week. Should Northwestern
and Chicago tie for the honors, the
winner of the relay would be awarded
an extra point to break the tie. This
is a new arrangement.

The best marks made by the differ-
ent relay teams during the season
were in 22 1-5, by Chicago, and
1m. 22 3-5, by Northwestern. These
two are recognized leaders in the
event. The times of other teams, rep-
resenting the universities of Wiscon-
sin, Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota,
range between 1m. 25s. and 1m. 28s.

Fancy diving has shown the most
marked improvement within the past
year. A round dozen of first-class
men are out for the honors: J. W.
Koch '21, Wisconsin; W. K. Collins, '22,
Wisconsin; Arthur Crawley '22, North-
western; Sidney Huguenin '21, North-
western; H. W. Rubinkam '20, Chi-
cago; F. A. Hamilton '21, Purdue; and
A. L. Huchthausen, unclassified, Minne-
sota, having performed best so far.
These men are all considered 100-
point divers, or better, by the confer-
ence.

E. D. Ries '20 of Chicago and Milton
Branover '20 of Northwestern have
shown the most promise in the 40-
yard free style. J. O. Gerding '20 of
Northwestern, who has been out of
competition all winter but who will
swim in the conference meet, is
easily in the class of the first two
men. R. A. Brown '22 of Iowa, Andrew
McNally '21 of Illinois, C. H. Piper '21
of Chicago, and M. J. Bach '20 of Wis-
consin are the next four ranking men.

In the 200-yard breast stroke, A. W.
Brunhart '20 of Chicago is expected to
lead the conference easily. Koch of
Wisconsin is a close second; he will
be slightly handicapped, however, as
he is scheduled to perform in fancy
diving immediately before. H. C.
Daniels '21 and Gerding of North-
western will make it interesting for
the two leaders. G. E. Hartson '20 of
Minnesota, Collins of Wisconsin, and
A. L. Beebe '21 of Illinois may break
into the points, depending largely on
the result of the drawings.

From among the four good 220-yard
free style men, it will be hard to pick
a winner in advance. They are Harry
Groves '20 of Northwestern, Kenneth
Dennett '22 of Illinois, Ries of Chi-
cago, and M. F. Hayford '22 of North-
western. Barring a mishap in the
preliminary drawings which might
eliminate any of them, these four will
put up a battle royal in the finals.
Some others who may break into the
scoring are S. K. Allison '21 of Chi-
cago, E. B. Curvey '20 of Minnesota,
and Bach of Wisconsin.

F. J. Meagher '20 of Chicago is con-
fided the championship in the plunge
for distance. He recently broke the
national intercollegiate swimming
record by doing 60ft. in 17s. flat, and
is expected to set up a new confer-
ence record. The fight for second
place will probably be between R. P.
Gordon '21 of Chicago, J. F. Krumm
'20 of Wisconsin, and P. T. Post '20
of Northwestern. There are others in
the conference who can make the dis-
tance, but they will have little chance
to place.

One of the closest races will un-
doubtedly be the 150-yard back stroke.
Dennett of Illinois, H. F. Yegge '21 of
Chicago, and Hayford and Gerding of
Northwestern are regarded as evenly
matched. All are 2m. men or better.
S. E. Faircloth '20 of Illinois and
Brown of Iowa are expected to come
out next best in the drawings.

In the 100-yard free style, Ries of
Chicago has shown his heels to each
of his opponents without any trouble.
The men next in line are Groves of
Northwestern, Bach of Wisconsin, A.
H. Lindsay '22 of Northwestern, Cur-
vey of Minnesota, and Brown of Iowa.

Hayford of Northwestern seems to
be the favorite in the 440-yard free
style, but should Dennett of Illinois
enter this event a close race should
be seen. Groves of Northwestern was
conference champion in the event in
1918, and will give the race added in-
terest. Allison of Chicago and Ban-
over of Northwestern will probably
strive for the odd point.

CALIFORNIA WINS
WRESTLING MATCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
BERKELEY, California.—The Uni-
versity of California varsity wrestlers
defeated the Leland Stanford Junior
University athletics here, Wednesday
night, by a score of 9 to 2, in the first
tournament to be held under the new
Pacific Coast Conference rules. These
rules give 3 points for a fall and 1 for
a decision on aggressiveness.

C. S. King '20 of California and
A. H. Brazil '20 of Stanford provided the
best match of the evening. The men
are 125 pounders. After four minutes
King had Brazil on the mat with a
headlock and a body scissors. Referee
E. S. VanCourt took Brazil's ex-
pression for an appeal to stop the
match, and did so. Brazil protested
and the match was resumed, King
winning by a fall in 40s.

In the 175-pound class R. S. Patter-
son '22 of California showed the most
aggressive tactics of the evening. He
was on top of his man throughout the
bout, but seemed unable to work his
holds through to a fall. Finally he
succeeded in slapping on a reverse
headlock and bar from a standing hold
and rolled his man over. The sum-
mary:

125-Pound Class—H. E. Egami, Stan-
ford, won a decision from Forrest Pierce,
California, in 9m.

135-Pound Class—C. S. King, California,
won a fall from A. H. Brazil, Stanford,
in 2m. 30s.

145-Pound Class—C. R. Erickson, Stan-
ford, won a decision from G. L. Wood Jr.,
California, in 9m.

155-Pound Class—E. C. Golden, Cal-
ifornia, won a fall from R. H. Jones,
Stanford, in 2m. 40s.

175-Pound Class—R. S. Patterson, Cal-
ifornia, won a fall from C. C. Bunda,
Stanford, in 5m. 30s.

Referee—E. S. VanCourt.

ILLINOIS STAR
LEADS SCORERS

C. R. Carney '22 Makes Most
Points in Intercollegiate Con-
ference Athletic Association
Basketball Race of 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—No less than 87
players figured in the scoring of the
2843 points which were made in the
Intercollegiate Conference Athletic
Association championship basketball
series of 1920, and premier honors
were won by C. R. Carney '22 of the
University of Illinois, who ran up a
total of 195. These points were made
from 62 goals from the floor and 71
from the foul line, the 62 floor goals
being the record for the season.

R. D. Birkoff '21 of the University
of Chicago had the honor of finishing
as runner-up to the leader with a total
of 159 made from 34 goals from the
floor and 91 from the foul line, the
latter being the record for foul goals.
J. C. Francis '20, of Ohio State Uni-
versity, was third with 147 points, just
one point better than the fourth man,
D. S. White '22, of Purdue University.
Four other players finished with to-
tals of better than 100. The full list
follows:

Player and college—Floor Foul Points
C. R. Carney, Illinois 62 71 195
R. D. Birkoff, Chicago 34 91 159
J. C. Francis, Ohio State 29 89 147
D. S. White, Purdue 48 48 146
Frank Shimek, Iowa 23 74 120
H. C. Knapp, Wisconsin 47 26 120
N. A. Arnott, Minnesota 36 30 102
Clarence Vollmer, Chicago 52 102
J. S. Dean, Indiana 41 67
W. O. Taylor, Wisconsin 32 25 89
H. D. Tilson, Purdue 44 0 88
R. W. Campbell, Purdue 43 0 86
A. J. Karpus, Michigan 22 31 75
R. E. Wilcox, North 29 46
J. B. Fehlemy, Illinois 31 2 64
P. C. Taylor, Illinois 27 0 54
R. J. Dunne, Michigan 27 0 54
S. H. Hinkle, Chicago 24 3 51
A. E. Finlayson, Iowa 25 0 50
G. A. Zulfir, Wisconsin 24 2 50
W. B. Rea, Michigan 18 11 47
A. C. Oss, Minnesota 23 0 46
P. B. Church, Purdue 21 3 45
A. F. Greenup, Ohio 11 34 45
Robert Haladay, Chicago 19 0 38
C. D. Saunders, North 18 0 36
A. L. Phillips, Indiana 17 0 34
E. E. Worth, Iowa 15 0 30
A. A. Devine, Iowa 15 0 30
L. W. Whitaker, Illinois 15 0 30
C. J. Wirthweil, Ohio 13 0 26
M. E. Lawlor, Minnesota 7 11 25
A. L. Stryker, Ohio State 12 0 24
A. F. Greenup, Ohio 11 34 45
R. J. Kaufman, Iowa 10 0 20
U. B. Jeffries, Indiana 10 0 20
H. D. Williams, Indiana 9 1 19
E. A. Byrum, Indiana 9 0 18
L. D. Nicolaus, Iowa 7 0 14
Benjamin Weiss, Michigan 7 4 18
Colin McDowell, Minn. 4 9 17
H. E. Schuler, Indiana 7 0 14
V. S. Kearse, North 7 0 14
W. B. Fogie, Ohio State 7 0 14
R. A. Paul, Ohio State 5 3 13
W. E. Clark, Ohio State 6 0 12
W. C. Hawley, Ohio State 6 0 12
P. L. Smith, Purdue 6 0 12
W. M. Fanning, Wisconsin 6 0 12
E. C. Curtiss, Chicago 6 0 12
H. W. Donovan, Indiana 6 0 12
W. P. Henderson, Mich. 4 4 12
S. R. Hamme, Minnesota 3 0 12
H. G. Williams, Chicago 4 3 11
J. E. Mee, Illinois 5 0 10
R. D. Kennedy, Ohio State 4 0 8
G. C. Langerstein, North 4 0 8
H. E. Pease, Michigan 4 0 8
H. O. Craler, Chicago 4 0 8
C. F. Caesar, Wisconsin 4 0 8
W. E. Lane, Northwestern 4 0 8
J. H. Frohwein, Iowa 2 0 6
E. E. Goldberg, Minnesota 2 0 6
G. M. Sundt, Wisconsin 2 0 6
C. W. Vail, Illinois 2 0 6
J. G. Williams, Michigan 2 0 6
L. S. Barnard, North 2 0 6
F. L. Coffing, Purdue 2 0 6
O. S. Matheny, Ohio State 2 0 6
J. A. Bellows, North 2 0 6
W. H. Dobbins, Indiana 2 0 6
A. A. Kearney, Minnesota 2 0 6
R. O. Ryehner, Michigan 2 0 6
P. C. Thayer, Illinois 2 0 6
Paul Hitchcock, Chicago 2 0 6
A. J. Nemcek, Ohio State 2 0 6
George Young, North 2 0 6
C. S. Barnard, North 1 0 2
J. F. Daley, Northwestern 1 0 2
A. W. Frognier, Wisconsin 1 0 2
M. B. Gevritz, Michigan 1 0 2
B. A. Jarverson, Illinois 1 0 2
C. W. McIntosh, Wisconsin 1 0 2
E. E. Ruzicka, Michigan 1 0 2
L. W. Tatge, Chicago 1 0 2
K. L. Wilson, Illinois 1 0 2
F. A. Enke, Minnesota 1 0 2

PENNSYLVANIA STATE
FIVE LEAVES FOR WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

University of Pennsylvania's cham-
pion basketball team will leave here
tomorrow for Chicago for the inter-
sectional series to be played with
University of Chicago, the Western
Conference titleholders. Coach L. W.
Jourdet has decided to use the regular
lineup against the westerners, con-
trary to the rumor that W. H. Hunt-
zinger '22 would replace E. O. Rose-
nast '22 at forward. The former made
the deciding field goal in the brilliant
four extra-period game against Princeton
University last Saturday night,
and ever since then it has been hinted
that Rosenast will be used only as a
substitute.

G. E. Sweeney '20, the leading scorer
in the intercollegiate league, will be
the other forward with Capt. H. R.
Peck '20 and D. J. McNichol '21 at
guards and W. C. Grave '22 at center.
The other substitutes to be taken
along the trip are M. R. Zucker '21,
a guard, and J. R. Yates '21, center.

The eight players will leave here
Saturday morning and will be accom-
panied by Coach Jourdet and Asst-
ant Coach E. J. McNichol, the former
Red and Blue captain and brother of
the present guard. They will arrive
in Chicago late Sunday and will prac-
tice in the Bartlett gymnasium the
following morning, so that the players
can get acquainted with the playing
space and baskets. The first game in
the series is to be played Monday
night and the second one here at
Weightman Hall on Thursday night,
March 25. Should a third game be
necessary, it probably will be held in
New York at the Columbia University
gymnasium.

A number of students will accom-
pany the team to Chicago and may
make the trip in a special car. This
will be the second inter-sectional
series played between Chicago and
Pennsylvania, each having won the
titles in their respective leagues in
1908, when the westerners won two
straight games from the Red and Blue
in the playoff.

Pennsylvania will not play New
York University in an extra series in
the event it wins from Chicago. The
New Yorkers recently won the Na-
tional Amateur Athletic Union title in
Atlanta, and there is a strong possi-
bility that they will be included in
next year's Pennsylvania basketball
schedule.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN
MEET FROM HARVARD

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Yale
University had much the better of a
dual swimming meet with Harvard
University here Wednesday night, tak-
ing firsts in all six events as well as
seconds in all the matches, excluding
the relay. In winning 48 of the 53
points, the Elis broke two world's re-
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completed the distance in 57 4-5s. The
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IRELAND MEETS
ENGLAND SOON

Much Interest Is Being Taken in
Big Hockey Match to Be
Played in Dublin March 27

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—The match be-
tween Ireland and England has always
been regarded as the star event in
international hockey and the match to
be played at Dublin on March 27 is
being eagerly discussed and much
speculation indulged in as to the rival
merits of the two teams.

Irishmen are hoping for a victory
like 1904 when on St. Patrick's Day
the Irish team won their first victory
and there was brilliant sunshine, a
record crowd, and a well-deserved win.
The team on that occasion contained
nine Palmerston players, one Royal
Hibernian, and one Trinity member.
W. M. Johnstone, who captained the
side.

England this year in spite of the
war will be able to field a magnificent
side. She can put into her front rank
such brilliant players as Stanley
Shovelier, still the prince amongst
forwards, W. F. Smith, A. F. Leighton,
M. A. Kendall, S. H. Saville, and C. S.
Mareon, while C. L. Corfield, the
Cambridge University captain, may fig-
ure in the half-back line, with A. D.
Stocks, one of the first halves England
ever produced. Corfield plays center
half for Cambridge and both in defense
and attack is a most skillful player.
Stocks is also a splendid half-back, but
shines also as a forward and seldom
fails to score a goal.

Other noted players from whom the
English selectors can make their
choice are Col. K. M. Body, one of
Beckenham's best forwards, E. L. Platt
of the same club, C. C. Druce and E.
Richmond of Wimbledon, Maj. H. G.
Popham of Staines, H. G. Rose of
Southgate, H. E. Haslam, and so on.
The list is a large one, so that it is
no wonder that an English interna-
tional eleven is a formidable one to
tackle.

Ireland has nothing like the number
of clubs or players to select from in
comparison with England. Leinster
at present has only eight senior clubs,
Ulster six, and Munster nine. The
play in Munster is not yet up to pre-
war standard, so that there are really
only the clubs in Leinster and Ulster
to be considered. Even in Ulster the
players are not yet up to standard, so
that it will devolve mainly upon
Leinster to carry the flag to victory.
Against Wales Leinster had nine play-
ers selected.

There is no doubt that Ireland has
a most formidable task before her but
nevertheless her hopes run high. In
1914 she had just the same task to
achieve against England and it was
only at the last minute England
snatched a goal and the game ended
in a draw of 2 goals all. The brunt
of the game will fall upon such men
as M. H. Cork the Royal Hibernian
captain who played center-forward

in the intercollegiate league, will be
the other forward with Capt. H. R.
Peck '20 and D. J. McNichol '21 at
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Floors Not Flower Beds

Floors are not flower-spangled fields, nor even rose beds, so we may hope that the all too frequent attempt to introduce squashed representations of them within the four walls of our dwellings, will, in due time, be superseded by the frank recognition of the fact that a house is a house and a garden a garden. If floral design must be employed, let it be firmly conventional, though not contorted, so that it harmonizes with our furniture, and is not, as is sometimes the case at present, so pictorially correct that we would find use the water can and hose pipe upon it, instead of the sweeping brush or vacuum cleaner.

Probably the most beautiful, because the most natural floor is the wooden one and fortunes are those in whose homes the mellowed oaken board is found. Exceedingly satisfying, however, are floors and interiors in which the new gray pickled oak is used; its soft neutral color forms an ideal setting for all the bright trappings with which it should generally be associated, though in some cases it acts as a perfect companion to Old World brocade and faded velvet. Parquet again is charming, but where it is used in conjunction with mahogany or ancient oak, it generally requires severe measures to reduce it to a darker tone than it has usually received at the hands of the makers. All of us, however, cannot always achieve these sumptuous floorings, and yet the appeal of the bare board and its attendant rug is one that we would follow, and so, perforce, we fall back upon the ordinary stained effect, which can be quite good and lasting, if properly laid on and varnished at the beginning of its career, and ungrudgingly polished as the days go by. Where the woodwork of a room is painted black, the floor corresponds far better if stained black also.

Plain linoleum, with its glossy surface, is a floor covering for small rooms, quite as good, and far more durable than stained boards. The parquetry patterned variety, like its original, is nearly always too light in color, with the pattern too insistent, and we may hope, when the rush of after-war demands subsides a little, and the voice of the designer can be heeded, that a new range of rich browns and plain gray and black "marbles" will appear. Black linoleum is a most valuable ally to the modern decorator, and forms a delightful foil for the vivid "square," the exquisite Donegal hand-tufted circles and ovals, or the gay-striped successors to our old friend, or for, the inexpensive "art carpet." Linoleum, simulating large black and white tiles, looks excellent in bathrooms and in smaller halls. A very clever juxtaposition of black and white was seen on a black linoleum floor, upon which white geometrical designs occurred at intervals, proving on investigation to be merely white tiled linoleum, cut out, and fitted into the pattern inserted in the black foundation, the whole looking exactly like a splendid marble floor. Of course, we all know the red-tiled linoleum, dear to cottage devotees, with its bold lines of demarcation, which looks most fitting where the furniture is really rough and primitive, but most woefully "wrong" where it is of the polite and "superior" order.

Matting, whether the fine eastern variety, or the coarse plaited rush, of Dutch and English make, is another most useful unobtrusive floor covering. The rush matting, especially, has many possibilities, its broken and many-shaded surface being artistic in the extreme. All "old" furniture seems at home with it; works of the modern Russian painted description stand out above it in superb content, while black lacquer greets it with a friendly smile. Cottages claim it as their special possession, whether plain or in the form of its multi-colored squares and mats. One delightful example of its rural frolics was seen in a room where brown boards formed the home for a large circular rush mat, supported by four smaller ones snugly reposing each in one of the corners. Excellent means of enlivening country halls, passages, verandas, and summer houses are given by the bright striped fiber squares and matting, with all their fine array of blue and orange, red and green, while their moderate price gives them an added claim for our consideration.

With the war carpet we enter upon a domain so vast that only the briefest survey is possible. The glories of the East, so adaptable to all our rooms, need not be mentioned, except, perhaps, the wonderful, and comparatively new importations from China. Here are carpets and rugs, certainly a trifle costly, but of such magnificent hand-made texture, and such arresting colorings, that every year can but add to their beauty. White, yellows, and blues predominate, and for the most part the designs are equal to the workmanship and colorings, and they would be perfect in a Queen Anne room, or in rooms furnished with Chinese Chippendale or lacquer. Nobody need now complain of incomplete color schemes, for though the carpet is still on the restricted side, yet masses of beautiful self-colored ones have again put in an appearance. As "squares" these plain carpets are best made up with borders, either black, different shades of the color of the carpet, or of black with narrow stripes of other colors between it and the center. Striped carpets are often very effective for passages and small rooms, for large ones they should be broken up.

And now a few last hints. Be careful that the carpet is not an isolated patch of color; give it something else in the room to talk to. If walls are the horizon of a room, floors are its firm foundations, from which the furniture should appear to rise simply and without undue break. With a figured carpet have plain walls and hangings, or you will have a kaleidoscope instead of a room, and con-

versely, a plain floor covering will tone down patterned walls, and show up figured "covers" and hangings. Brown carpets, like boards, are almost universally companionable to everything. Remember, our gaze should be outward and upward, not downward, therefore floors should be starting points, not ends, in decoration.

If she did, then plumbers would surely supply her demand. On either side of the sink extends a shelf of woodstone, with a proper slant for drainage. The woodstone is a light cream-colored composition, widely used in California, and it has proved excellent for use in kitchens and bathrooms. Under the shelf are



A smart looking frock

A Useful and Fashionable Frock

To look attractive and smart, and at the same time to be comfortable, is a problem which many women attempt, but few succeed in solving.

The charming frock shown here is of oyster white Khaki Kool, enhanced by a dainty grape design embroidery, and is the type of dress no woman planning her summer wardrobe can afford to be without. The straight, slender line combines both comfort and smartness. The bell sleeves and many buttons down the back are interesting features. Loosely girdling the blouse is a double-faced orchid and flesh-colored ribbon. To be worn with this is a hat of the palest shade of orchid organdie, with its trim delicately embroidered in all the softest tones.

An Attractive Kitchen

If poets had lived in kitchens instead of attics, where legend places them, what interesting data would have been chronicled!

The changes occurring in the place where food is cooked parallel the modifications of people's customs and habits. Surely those of us who still do as our ancestors have done might stop for a moment and watch what others more venturesome are experiencing. Then perhaps the burden of the kitchen may happily be changed to the song of the kitchen.

Come with me to a fair and sunny room where attractiveness combines with convenience. Oh, yes, you may come in that pretty, delicate frock, for it will match well with the sparkling white of tiled walls and moldings. And those daintily shod feet may walk with assurance over the spotless floor. It will be explained to you that for the floor, wood is not acceptable, as it spots too easily; cork, being porous, allows liquids to be absorbed and hence it spots easily; tile is too hard and cold for comfort; linoleum is found most satisfactory. The kind with the design going entirely through the material is the best choice to buy.

Look under the hooded gas stove; there white tile is used. Notice the white tile concave moldings which finish off the edge of the floor, allowing no crack to accumulate dust. Above the door is a plain, round, white enameled clock, the only object on the walls.

Does not that bright yellow jonquil in the shining glass vase look happy on the white table with its porcelain top? It is such a practical table, too. The two white chairs are very light in weight and one can move them about very easily. Now come over here and see how under the windows is placed the porcelain sink, which is large enough, deep enough, and high enough for comfort, and the hot and cold water comes from the same spout. Put your hand under the spout while the water is turned on and see how easily the temperature of the water can be adjusted. Why does not every woman demand this simple convenience in her kitchen?

What's Your Bandbox Doing?

What have you done with your bandbox? And what kind of a box is it—just a plain, unadorned box, which has to be tucked away out of sight, or a box which has decorative value, as well as being useful?

If it is the unattractive sort, and if you are in the habit of using every bit of space in your home, the very best thing that you can do is to tie you to the nearest wall-paper shop and see what you can find in the way of pretty paper that will improve the appearance of your bandbox. The plainer papers, such as grasscloth or the oatmeal papers, will make the box prettier, of course, but they will not add half as much to its appearance as will the more decorative kinds.

For example, a wall paper which has gay little nosegays of bright-hued flowers scattered over it will bring a breath of summer into your bedroom, and will add to the room's appearance greatly if the coloring of the flowers carries out the color scheme of the room itself. Poppies and cornflowers brightened one box most effectively, and brought back memories of a happy English summer which the box's owner was glad to recall.

If one can get them, the papers which carry a true Pickwickian atmosphere are delightful as coverings of bandboxes. Red-coated riders, prancing steeds, and quaint old coaches are always charming; when combined in a wall paper so applied to one's bandbox that they make a gay procession around it, the result is indeed delightful.

But after all, why cover one's bandboxes? The answer is simple indeed; if they are made attractive looking, they can be kept on shelves or in corners where they are seen; otherwise, when the need of making a small apartment capacious necessitates tucking one's boxes away under the bed, they seem actually to attract dust, and become an annoyance rather than a real delight.

The covering itself is an easy one. It is best to use the paste which paper hangers use, if one can get it; otherwise, flour and water paste, made rather thin, will guarantee good work. The paste can be applied either to the box itself or to the paper, and the paper is then laid on the box gradually, care being taken to keep it perfectly smooth and eliminate all wrinkles. Of course the paper must be cut to fit the box perfectly, the edges being carefully trimmed, as they cannot be turned under. If one wishes to do so, plain-colored tape can be used to cover the edges where the paper is joined, but this is not necessary if the edges themselves are carefully trimmed.

A very effective way of finishing the covering of a bandbox is to use either ribbon, a narrow strip of silk, or perhaps one of cretonne, fastening it inside the box so that it can be drawn up over the cover on the outside and tied, as the tapes are usually fastened in a bandbox. Or, if one wishes more of the ribbon to show, it can be tied around the outside of the box, being tucked to the box at the bottom on either side and then drawn up over the top.

Garden Lore and Garden Craft

Concerning Pot Gardens

To the true garden lover one of the joys of travel lies in the glimpses it affords into new gardening methods, and the vista of possibilities which is opened up in this way. Thus a visit to Italy or Spain, for instance, may well bring with it a revelation as to the possibilities of the pot garden. Does not the bare mention of Seville call up recollections of the most delightful pot gardens, perched on flat housetops, on balconies, or on window ledges. Lurking in sequestered "paz" round about the center fountain? Should one's thoughts turn to Florence, on the other hand, a vision rises before one of the yellow Arno with its fringe of tall houses, and the Campanile and the Duomo soaring up above the dull reddish roofs backed by the encircling hills, the whole scene quivering in the bright sunshine, while the picture gains immeasurably in effect from the fact that it is framed by the flowering plants growing in the little pot garden ranged along the wall of the balcony on which one sits.

A porcelain sink with a tall water spout like a goose's neck from which vases for flowers can be filled is a great convenience. To right and left below the sink extend shallow drawers.

Surely cheer and comfort pervade this kitchen which would cause a song of joy, and work then becomes a pleasure for any housekeeper.

These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

THE NEW ART OF DRESS
When some particularly unsatisfactory aspect of your "dress problem" arises, remember that other discriminating women have removed this problem permanently from their experience by wearing a Bertha Holley slip, undergarment and overgarment.
These three garments make use of a new idea of dress design so remarkable, yet so simple, that you will wonder why it was not discovered years ago. Write for booklet.

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Whittemore's superiority on these 3 points is world famous.

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Use Quik White for white shoes.
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and lemons growing in them, or even of whole pot gardens composed of nothing but flowering plants in pots, arranged perhaps in concentric circles within a sheltering wall of clipped box edging. There is a great deal to be learned from the southern gardeners on the subject of pot gardens and the decorative possibilities of pot plants in combination with beds and borders, and if all their methods are not suited to more northern latitudes a little adaptation will generally get over the difficulties.

In some parts of the world we may have to forego the joy of having sweet-scented orange and lemon trees blossoming in pots in our gardens, but if we substitute for them hydrangeas or luchsias or even little clipped bays, our gardens will gain a fresh charm thereby. Nor need such things find a place, as they too often do, on the terrace or on either side of an entrance or an exit. Big terra-cotta pots mounted on pedestals of terra cotta, or stone vases upon stone pedestals containing flowering plants or bushes, and standing at intervals down a long flower border, may have a most happy effect. By such means, too, the difficulty of keeping a herbaceous border equally flowery the whole season through may be successfully overcome.

In any kind of formal garden flowering plants or shrubs in pots look very much at home; they may stand on low partition walls or they may border either side of a stone-flagged path with equal success. If the site is not a windy one ornamental pots with flowering things in them look very well on the top of the pillars on either side of a gateway or in some such lofty situation. Little bay trees or flowering shrubs in big pots lend themselves readily to incorporation in the formal surrounding of a sundial, either radiating in graduated sizes from the center, flanking the approaching paths, or even placed in the center of formal beds.

Balconies of all kinds, loggias, and garden rooms are preeminently the home of pot plants and afford an opportunity for almost endless variations. A pretty idea, that of having pots containing hanging plants suspended from iron rings driven into the stone walls of a house, comes from Italy and Switzerland.

There is no better way of dealing with the few square yards of garden in front of some old-fashioned city houses than by paying the whole space and standing bay trees in tubs, and flowering plants in pots in it. A good plan is to have a clipped bay tree at each of the four corners, and a little round or square space in the middle inclosed by a low ledge of stone or brick, according to the nature of the paving. This should be just high enough to shelter the pots, and it may be kept gay with flowers all through the summer, and filled with hardy evergreens in pots during the winter.

Where the winters are fairly mild the bay trees need no protection but if severe it may be as well to wrap their stems in bands of straw, or if more drastic measures seem called for, they may be brought under cover along with the hydrangeas and luchsias.

When it comes to a matter of the choice of pots it is difficult to find anything more decorative on a large scale than the big terra-cotta ones, which may be either imported from Italy or of home manufacture. These can be very ornamental affairs and charming designs are to be had. The frugal-minded will find satisfaction in the use of petroleum casks sawed in half, burnt out, and painted whatever color fancy may dictate, or they may turn inverted sea kale or rhubarb pots to good account, placing a couple of pieces of slate, a few lumps of turf and a good supply of drainage over the hole at the bottom. Some gardeners, it may be noted, are very fond of using glazed flower pots and they are wise in their generation, for there is much less evaporation from them and therefore less frequent watering is needed.

Shrewsbury Cakes

Half a pound of butter beaten to a cream, ½ pound of flour, 8 ounces of finely pounded loaf sugar, 2 eggs, ½ ounce of caraway seeds. Roll them thin and bake them in a slow oven.



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GELATINE

What to Do With a Shallow Closet

Even the new homes being put up in the flurry of building operations are not providing those huge closets that made such beautiful hiding places in grandma's old house. Very few modern homes or apartments have closets worthy the name, or at least many of them. Especially is this true of the average boarding-house closet, doubly a tragedy, for often it is the only place in which the boarder can keep all her belongings.

Now there are ways of treating the shallow closet by which it may be made to rival the much joked about trolley with "always room for one more." Lots of space is wasted in the shallow closet simply because its possibilities are not recognized. Clothes are jammed and bunched on hooks with the idea that coat-hangers cannot be used.

When the closet extends into the wall for half a foot or so on each side—and it usually does—there is a simple solution to the clothes problem which can be worked out with picture wire and two nails or hooks. Select preferably eyelet screws and insert one just inside the jamb of the door and the other directly opposite on the closet wall. These should be high enough to let the clothes fall free of the floor, for the hangers are hooked over the wire, which is stretched taut between the two hooks, across the depth of the closet. It is surprising how many frocks and suits can be hung across this wire. At least eight full hangers can be compressed in the narrow width of the closet on each side. This leaves the front hooks free for nightgowns, kimonos, laundry bags, and such things as are used daily. In a closet which is as deep as a small wooden clothes-hanger is wide, the process may be repeated through the length of the closet by stretching either a wire between two eyelet screws or having a curved-end curtain rod attached to the closet shelf. This will hold all the hangers any normal person could need, with room to slide them along the wire or rod when a selection of clothes is to be made.

There are attachments which come for hanging on the closet door, short metal arms that extend into the closet and capable of holding half a dozen hangers. Then there is a wooden rack, a series of hangers that fold up flat against the door when it is closed and let down when it is open. These are particularly nice for blouses and sweaters. One can easily be made from a wooden towel rack, using that kind of a rack where the arms fold up, and attaching small brass hooks on the under side of the wooden arms to hold the flat wooden hangers. Buy those hangers with small rubber cushions on the ends for thin blouses so that they will not slip off when the door is closed.

Still another device that will comfort one who seems to be doomed to the fate of a shallow closet is a denim or burlap curtain. This may be tacked either on the closet door or on the wall, and on it can be pinned skirts, petticoats, even blouses. Tapes can be sewn to the denim or burlap and safety pins permanently attached at the ends of the tape. In this same curtain it may be found convenient to sew a long thin pocket for the um-

brella and a shorter one for the overshoes.

Where a closet is too shallow to hold the ordinary square bandbox, there is a practical way to keep one's best hat out of the dust. If there is a shelf, cut the top of the bandbox down until it is just a bit less deep than the depth of the closet, and turn it on its side on the closet shelf. Hinge the lid to the side that is uppermost, and put the hat in, brim up against the bottom of the box. It can be pinned in place, so that the weight of the hat will not bend the brim, by stuing a small stuffed pin cushion to the bottom of the bandbox. Even where there is no shelf, the box can be hung on the wall and treated exactly the same way.

Shoes have an exasperating way of cluttering the small floor space afforded by the shallow closet. One of the best ways to keep shoes in any closet is to buy a curtain rod with curved ends and attach it to the wall at the bottom of the closet about six inches from the floor. The shoes are thrust into this and hang on it by the heels. It is much better for the shoes than scuffing around on the closet floor, too. Instead of one long rod it might prove more practical to use two shorter ones, thus keeping good shoes and old ones separated, for the secret of managing in small space is a rigid adherence to order.

A Refrigerator for the Automobile

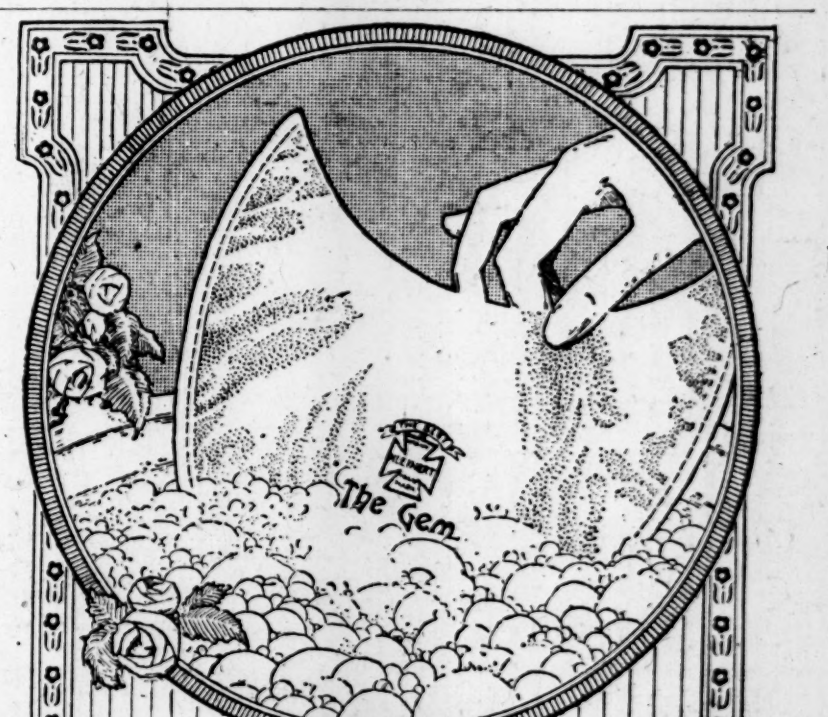
It is not too early in the year to consider next summer's automobile trips and luncheons, since the equipment for such little festivities can frequently be used in the home most conveniently. Particularly does this apply to the little refrigerators which, intended for use in an automobile, fit in admirably with the furnishings of a small apartment.

This refrigerator is distinctly fortunate in its ice chamber, since this keeps ice unmelted for 24 hours. The chamber can be slipped along in the ice box so that it can be placed either at one end or elsewhere, thus making the packing of the food a simple task.

The refrigerator may be had with either a zinc or a white enamel lining; the enamel is perhaps prettier to look at, but the zinc is more practical, since it remains unscratched when the ice chamber is moved. The refrigerator is of convenient size—about two feet long and 18 inches across—so that it can be easily strapped on the running board of an automobile by means of its heavy straps, or placed on a small shelf outside an apartment window. For those who indulge in housekeeping on a miniature scale, it is an admirable contrivance, and its size makes possible the storing of as much food as one cares to keep on hand in such a place.

Cup Cakes

Two-thirds cup butter, 2 cups sugar, 4 egg yolks beaten, 1 cup milk, 3 cups barley flour, 1¼ cups rice flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, 4 egg whites. Cream butter and sugar together, add beaten yolks, then milk and flour sifted with baking powder. Lastly, add vanilla and fold in the egg whites beaten very light. Bake in individual tins.



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POSSIBILITY OF PANAMAN SUGAR

Famous El Encanto Tract Acquired for Purpose—Supply for Whole United States Said to Be Procurable in Panama

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Salt Lake City (Utah) capitalists have acquired the famous El Encanto tract on the Atlantic coast of Panama, between Colon and Bocas del Toro, and are planning to start sugar plantations there. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has talked with a number of the men who started to settle on El Encanto under the inspiration of its promoter, L. R. Drake, of San Francisco, before he sold out to the Salt Lake people, as well as with Mr. Drake himself, and has had a communication from the attorney of the purchasers showing their interest in the venture. The development of this property is interesting because of the mistakes made in the past, as well as the romantic history attaching to the tract, which contains the ruins of the first settlement made by Columbus on the mainland in this part of America, at Santa Maria de Belen.

The place got its name—"The Bewitched"—because of the repeated disappointments experienced by those attempting to settle there. The brother of Columbus was put in charge of the first one, and his colony was almost wiped out and the remnants were transferred to Nombre de Dios. The Indians on El Encanto had gold, but the whites failed repeatedly to find its source. Some mines were opened up and always abandoned from one sort of bad luck or another, although the assertion was always made that it was not because of the failure of the metal. Frenchmen started banana and cacao plantations on the Cocol River, which borders one side of the tract, but they were abandoned because of conditions. The tract contains approximately 100,000 acres.

Faults of Past Management

The history and present condition of this property illustrate one of the worst features of the acquisition of large estates in Panama—and all over Central America—by outside interests for speculative purposes, when they do not properly develop the land themselves or allow it to be sold to others who can and will develop it. These lands pay no taxes, owing to a curious provision of law, although a change in this respect is in prospect. That competent local capitalists can make a success of agricultural enterprises in Panama is shown by the fine sugar plantations of Mr. Chiari, of Panama City, by the coconut groves of Mr. Hyatt and his associates, of Colon, and by numerous other cases where experienced local capitalists have gone into the development of suitable lands. But the withdrawal of large tracts from the local market by such interests as those which have made El Encanto a joke in Panama, and their use as a means of inducing men to buy and attempt to settle without adequate equipment either in capital or capacity, is one of the causes of the backwardness of the country.

The new owners of El Encanto might do something with their property by getting out the timber first, in quantities sufficient to enable the profits to be put into the cultivation of any parts of the estate where soil and topography could be found favorable to cultivation, linking up these places with roads to the best port to be found, and making this port safe. There is a good demand for Central American timber from England and while the special adaptability of balsa timber for aeroplane construction makes a market for it everywhere. There are probably very large quantities of balsa on El Encanto.

Large Source of Supply

The fact that sugar cultivation is said to be the aim of the new owners of El Encanto is of interest in view of the recent announcement that Cuba intends to demand 20 cents a pound for this year's crop. Allowing for bad land, there ought to be at least 30,000 acres available for sugar on that tract, and a yield of 12,000 pounds of cane an acre might reasonably be expected—a low estimate. This would give a net quantity of half a ton of raw sugar an acre. It ought to give a net return of between \$60 and \$100 an acre.

The neglect of Panama as a possible source of sugar can be accounted for only on the hypothesis of a conspiracy against such a development by those interests which have been planning the present situation in sugar for some time. Panama could produce all the sugar required by the United States, if the capital were available, but the capital is intimidated by those influences which know only too well how to manage such affairs.

CANADA'S MINERAL RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the opening of the twenty-second annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, President D. H. McDougall pointed out Canada's situation with regard to the three basic material requirements of a nation—coal, iron, and wood. Her coal deposits, he said, did not include anthracite, except in small quantities; her iron ores were of very small content, and their development depended on the advance of experiments to a large degree; her timber resources were vanishing, and Canada's position in that regard was indeed alarming. As an offset to this he emphasized Canada's "strategic" superiority mineralogically in the possession of the world's supply of nickel, cobalt, and asbestos.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Grand Jury Cases Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio—Activities of the Lucas County grand jury have been greatly decreased through the operation of prohibition, according to Allen Seney, the county prosecutor, who says that there were but 74 transcripts of cases from the police court between January 6 and March 4, in comparison with 169 for the same period in 1919. He pointed out that various classes of crimes that are traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors have shown a decided falling off. The only increase, he finds, is in cases of theft, robbery, and burglary for the purpose of getting liquor. Incidentally, the sheriff finds that the average number of inmates in the county jail is lower than it was last year. These figures lead the taxpayers to conclude that an important saving in county funds is bound to result.

Workhouse May Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Illinois—Economies from the operation of the prohibition law are appearing in the administration of police, court and jail affairs in this vicinity. A recommendation before the city council provides for the abandonment of the house of correction, better known as the workhouse. There were six prisoners in this institution at the opening of the month while more than 200 often occupied the building during the days before the advent of prohibition. Since January 1 only 44 city prisoners have been admitted. Under the provisions of the recommendation arrangements would be made to send those who have been hitherto sentenced to the workhouse to the county jail.

Labor Is Benefited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELMIRA, New York—Prohibition has brought improved conditions among labor here, according to Ransome T. Lewis, manager of the American Bridge Company. "In general, there is no question in my mind but that prohibition has had a decided effect for the betterment of workmen," he says. "The trouble with Monday morning absentees has been practically eliminated, and there seems to be a decided reduction in the frequency of those accidents caused by carelessness."

No Inmate for Three Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Illinois—Announcement that the city jail had not had an inmate for three months, which fact is accredited to operation of the prohibition law, is followed by this statement in the Marion Daily Republican: "The following classified advertisement could be placed in our want advertisement section without any deviation from the truth—For rent: We have three rooms, large hall, in brick building on ground floor for rent. Water in hall with coal heat furnace. Close to public square. Can make suitable arrangements for meals to be delivered. Rooms have not been occupied for three months, but beds can be furnished to all applicants."

Decrease in Crime Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—That a noticeable decrease in crime in Little Rock, Arkansas, and Pulaski County is attributable to the disappearance of whiskey, was declared in the final report of the retiring Pulaski County grand jury.

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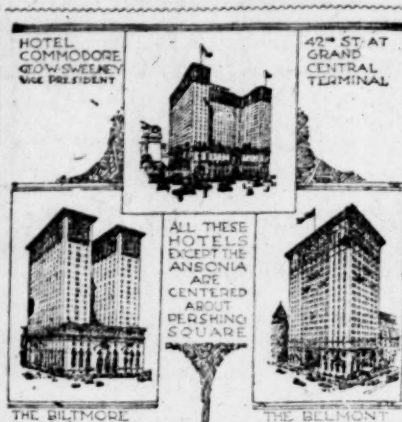
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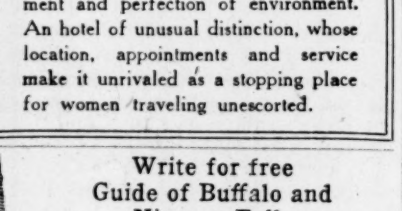
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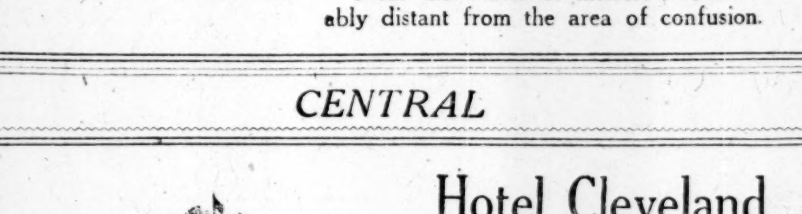


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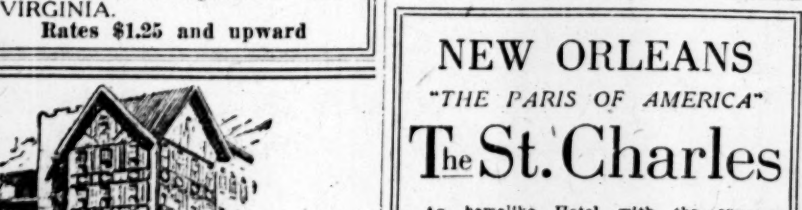
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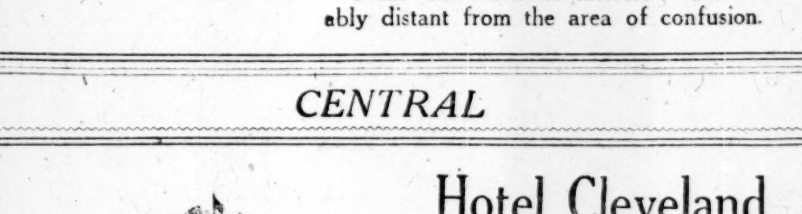


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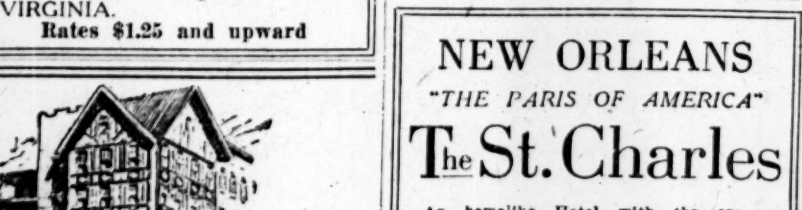
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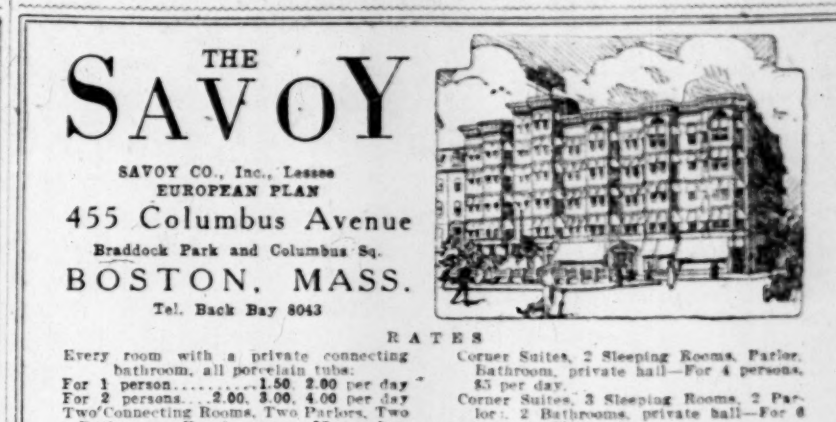
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For 1 person, \$1.50, \$2.00 per day
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Two Connecting Rooms, Two Bedrooms, Two Bathrooms—For 4 persons, \$5 per day.

CANADA MAY ADOPT A NICKEL COINAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Henry Drayton, Canadian Minister of Finance, stated in the House of Commons a few days ago that the government had under consideration the coining of a nickel five-cent piece. Sir Henry, speaking on a resolution to reduce the fineness of silver currency, said that at present the silver coinage was on the basis of 925 parts out of 1000 being pure silver. Owing to the increase in price of silver, the government proposed to reduce the standard to 800 parts of silver. Sir Henry added that at the present time silver coinage was being coined at a loss instead of a profit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Following a paper read on "Nickel Coinage" by C. E. Macdonald of the International Nickel Company, a meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute unanimously passed a resolution, proposed by the Deputy Minister for Mines, T. W. Gibson, that the government be recommended "that the metal used in Canadian coinage be changed to nickel at an early date." Mr. Macdonald declared that nickel was an ideal metal for coinage and made the danger of counterfeiting very remote. The Hon. Henry Mills, Ontario Minister of Mines, looked forward to great developments in the mining industry in the near future. There were four avenues, he declared, along which he would like to see the industry advance: more exploration, greater assistance to mineral research, more assistance to capital, and greater cooperation between Capital and Labor.

CANADA'S COAL SUPPLY ADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—John T. Stirling, chief inspector of mines for Alberta, at the convention of the Canadian Mining Institute, declared: "If the people of Ontario, and throughout Canada generally, made a practice of keeping three months' supply of coal in their cellars and ordered their coal during the summer months instead of at the eleventh hour, Canada's fuel problem would be solved, the cost of production would be cut 50 per cent, and there would be plenty of Canadian coal for Canadians." There was a decrease, he declared, of over 1,000,000 tons in the amount of coal sold from Alberta in 1919 and this was due to a lack of cooperation between the government, the railways and the Canadian producers.

Since 1905, 600 new mines had been opened in Alberta, of which only 275 are in operation at the present time. Approximately 60 per cent of the mines opened and abandoned during the past 15 years, containing over 26,000,000 tons of coal, are considered a total loss. Mr. Stirling pointed out that these losses are due to Canadians not yet having realized the importance of developing their natural resources, and contended that if the problem was tackled in the proper way, western Canada could supply practically the whole of the Dominion during the next few years.

WINNIPEG EMPLOYEES ASK NEW WAGE SCALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—With the settlement of the general sympathy strike last summer, civic employees who had gone out were required to sign a declaration that they would not join any unions affiliated with organizations not controlled by the city authorities. This declaration is now being disregarded by the employees of the city lighting department, the branch of the Electrical Workers Union which has submitted a new schedule for the coming year, approximating a scale of \$1 an hour.

J. L. McBride has just returned from the convention of the International Union at Chicago, and has announced his intention of appearing before the city wage committee in an attempt to secure the adoption of the wage scale submitted. He said that the officials of the International Union "would not stand for employees wishing to affiliate with the International being refused that right."

ONTARIO GROCERS' PROFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HAMILTON, Ontario—Commissioner W. F. O'Connor of the Board of Commerce, which is investigating an alleged "ring" among the wholesale grocers made a statement "in justice to the wholesale grocers" giving details about five of the Hamilton firms involved in the investigation. Mr. O'Connor gave figures showing such small profits that "it would have paid them better to have closed their doors." "Money," said Mr. O'Connor, "is now yielding six or seven per cent. The highest return secured in any business is 5 1/2 per cent. The wholesale grocer who makes a net profit of 1 1/2 per cent on his business, is doing exceedingly well."

OBJECTS OF MIDDLE CLASS UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Miss Rosamond Bouthette of Toronto recently addressed the members of the Women's Canadian Club on the question of the Middle Class Union. Miss Bouthette explained that in England such a union was started in March, 1919. The union had already over 160 branches, with a membership running into hundreds of thousands. The objects of the union Miss Bouthette explained were (1) to secure fair play for all classes and to render tyranny impossible; (2) to organize for defense against legislative and industrial op-

pression; (3) to assist, as during the railway strike, to keep essential service in operation; (4) to register and classify all forms of voluntary service; (5) to secure representation of the middle interest in all national affairs; (6) to lighten the national burden of taxation and make it equitable.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—Lieut.-Col. L. W. Gill, director of technical education for the Dominion, has just visited Quebec to negotiate with the provincial authorities on matters relating to technical and industrial training. The Federal Technical Education Act, which was passed last year, provides for the payment of \$10,000,000 to the provinces in aid of technical education, this amount to be paid in ten annual installments. The amount available for distribution this year, which ends on March 31, is \$700,000. Of this sum the Province of Quebec is entitled to \$180,199.

The passing of the act has given a very decided impetus to technical education throughout the industrial sections of the Province of Quebec. It has six technical schools and plans are being drawn up for four more. Technical night classes are conducted at ten or more other centers. The Province was a pioneer in this line of work.

LUMBER SHORTAGE IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—Curtailed of the amount of lumber exported from Canada is the request which the Alberta Association of Architects has put before the federal government. Local architects assert that the situation is desperate if the big building program in sight for the coming season is to be carried out. The association urges that the needs of western Canada should be considered first and the exportation of lumber to the United States prohibited or curtailed until such time as there is an adequate supply of lumber for future building undertakings in Canada.

TELEPHONE GIRLS' DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Two thousand girl operators of the Bell Telephone Company have asked for an increase in wages of \$3 a week, every other Saturday off, and for the relief workers a half day every second week instead of every third. They are supported in their demands by the Electrical Workers Union. There is little likelihood of a strike, as the general manager has issued a statement saying that the company is aware of the increased cost of living, and is giving full consideration to the girls' request.

CANADA'S TIRE PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—F. J. made public in Montreal show that there were about 2,000,000 automobile tires manufactured in Canada last year, requiring about 8,000,000 square yards, or 12,000,000 to 16,000,000 pounds of tire fabric, and that only about one-third of the fabric required in the manufacture of these tires was made in Canada. The remainder came from the United States. Increased production of tire fabric is now aimed at.

CANADIAN BAKERS COOPERATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A cooperative association of bakers in Montreal has been incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. One of the stipulations of their charter is that no one may become a member of the society if he is not a recognized member of a labor union duly recognized by the board of directors of the society.

BOARD FAVORS DAYLIGHT SAVING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The council of the Montreal Board of Trade has passed unanimously a strong resolution favoring the local adoption of daylight saving for the summer months. This action places them in line with the Civic Administrative Commission and the City Council.

Classified Advertisements

APARTMENTS & HOUSES WANTED
"PROFESSIONAL" woman & sister require small house in country or Pittsburgh, Pa. June to Sept. Write M. HORNE, 4250 5th Ave., Pittsburgh.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Must be good plain cook; family of two adults. Permanent position and good wages to competent person. Live half year in Warren, Ohio, and other half Lake Chautauque, New York. State full particulars. Write W. H. H., 614 North Main St., Warren, Ohio.

AN EXPERIENCED NURSERY-GOVERNESS

speaking good English, to care for two boys (5 and 6 years) and good home; country year round; 40 minutes from New York City. Address MISS HOWARD VOGEL, Park St., Woodmere, L. I., Tel. Woodmere 3212.

WANTED—Mother's helper; light work; pleasant home; four summer months in country. 611 W. 114th St., New York City. Morningside 4487.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SCULPTOR
WALTER J. ALLEN of London, England, and Toronto, Canada. Three years sculptor in charge at the New Dominion House of Parliament, Ottawa, Can. Is open to re-employment. In 40 years' practical experience in the Gothic work of the Old Cathedral of Reims, France, and "bas-relief" picture panel work of Bible and other scenes in marble, stone or wood. Address M. 47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION WANTED by a first class metal polisher and buffer; Protestant. Typewriter re-bushing preferred or any small light work. Address R. 71, 1436 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GENTLEMAN, mature age, desires position as a home where help is kept and where interested and loving service is needed, and appreciated; highest references. XX 40, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

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For Sale: Comfortable Country Home
on D. L. W., 27 miles out at Towaco, N. J., mile from station; 38 acres, 15 tillable; fruit trees and small fruits; house of brick and sandstone; 10 rooms; bath, laundry, soapstone tub, large pantry; full length attic, seven windows, double porches 14x28 feet, screened; incubator cellar with 1200-egg Candee incubator; stream head, running spring water; one acre pond spring fed, supplying 15,000, with mortgage. H. W. LOVER, 341 North Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT
Beautiful New England Colonial residence with four acres, 715 Ocean Avenue. A completely rebuilt new property, never occupied, with all conveniences and modern improvements. Exceptional opportunity to secure a wonderful summer and winter home at a great bargain. Location high and beautiful view of surrounding country and water. Immediate possession. Inspection through caretaker on premises. For further information address Room 817, City Investing Building, New York.

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GENTLEMAN desires furnished room with private Swedish-American family; near subway. Write J. Anderson, 3311 Broadway, New York City.

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

GENTLEMAN can get room, breakfast, dinner, tea, in refined home, 1731, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Chauffeur for Protestant family of two adults. Permanent position and good wages to competent person. Live half year in Warren, Ohio, and other half Lake Chautauque, New York. State full particulars. Write W. H. H., 614 North Main St., Warren, Ohio.

WANTED—Tailor for pants and vests; steady work, good pay. HERMAN TAUBER, 11 Burnham St., Hartford, Conn.

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Meats of All Kinds

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Only Reliable Garments Carried
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GROCERY DEPARTMENT
Where we are offering real bargains on the new and carry plan
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Will your Spring Costume be complete without a pair of Dorothy Dodd Shoes?

20TH CENTURY SHOE STORE
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The Bon Marche
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SPRING OPENING
in all departments

The latest creations of Dame Fashion for Spring and Summer are now on exhibition.

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VISIT OUR NEW
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Silk Crepe Envelopes and Camisoles to match, in flesh and white.

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EDUCATIONAL

WOMEN AND OXFORD DEGREES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—There was a memorable scene at Oxford when the statute providing that women may be matriculated and admitted to degrees in the university came before Congress. Convocation House was crowded to overflowing, and it was expected by many that the Sheldonian Theatre would have been used instead. The preamble was passed without opposition, but this does not prevent amendments being passed at a later stage.

Many will be glad to have an account of the speech with which Professor Geldart introduced a statute that, if finally agreed to by convocation, will have a historic interest of the first order. The professor said that according to the Oxford Chronicle, it was now 24 years since the university had before it a proposal at all comparable to that which he now had the honor to introduce. At that time it was of a very limited kind, intended merely to admit women to the degree of bachelor of arts, without any admission in the ordinary sense of the word to the membership of the university.

Professor Geldart's Address

That raised high hopes, and its rejection was a bitter disappointment to many, but he was not sure that the lapse of time had been in every way an evil. It had enabled the university, at any rate, to have a wider experience in its practical working out of the presence of women students. Considerable numbers had taken part in the studies of the university, and received teaching not only from the members of the university, but also from their own women teachers. If there had been a long lapse of time it had enabled them to bring forward a proposal of a far wider and more comprehensive kind on a far sounder basis than was then proposed.

They had not only that long experience in the university, but things had also changed in the world outside. He thought that in weighing a question of this kind they must consider the far different position women occupied in civil life at the present time, compared with their position a quarter of a century ago. There had been an extraordinary increase in the influence of women into all kinds of professional life, and members of the House knew that their exclusion from the professions and vocations of a civil kind had been prohibited by act of Parliament. That had nothing to do with the powers of the university, but they saw at the present day women entering into the profession of solicitor, eating their dinners in the Inns of Court, which had long been entrenched behind legal decisions.

Time-Wrought Changes

He did not think it was possible at a time when there was a greatly increased need for educated women in the professions for the university to stand outside and say it would not take its share in providing education and training on a normal footing. It was well said the other day that the university was in the position of a trustee of its great resources and privileges for the nation, and he did not think it would be fair of the university not to use those resources for national purposes in the direction of women's education, as well as in the direction of men's education. Then, of course, the position of women in the university was a very different one now from what it was a quarter of a century ago; their numbers had considerably increased. They were taking a far more complete part in the courses of study, and being admitted to all the examinations for bachelors of art, B. C. L. and so on.

Twenty-five years ago it was still possible to argue, whether rightly or not, that the position of women students and teachers at Oxford was merely experimental, and that the ideal to be aimed at was a great central university of women, perhaps equidistant from the two ancient universities. At the present day no one doubted that the position of women was permanent at Oxford, and it was for the university to make legal provision for them.

Looking at it again from the point of view of women themselves, he thought they might fairly say that pursuing as they did the courses of study within the university in every detail, and, though not compulsory, in a majority of cases under the same conditions as men, they might say it was not fair they should be denied what was the normal reward of their courses of study at the university. The number of those performing all the exercises and the degrees under the conditions required of men, was now very large. There was also now a considerable body of women teachers who might fairly claim to receive university recognition, and that recognition, he submitted, ought to be upon terms substantially equivalent to those of men.

Guests or Members?

The relation of the university to the women had been described as that of host and guests. That was a very admirable relation, but it was one which depended upon its temporary character for its success. Could they reasonably say that the position of women was that of guests? The position now was very different from that of being guests; it was a position in which in some sense they had become members of the household of the university.

Turning to the preamble of the statute, Professor Geldart said it was the essence of the statute that women should be admitted both to matriculation and to degrees. On a former occasion the opponents of the degree, with some success, put to the pro-

motors the dilemma that either they must make women members of the university by matriculation or do something illegal or unconstitutional by giving degrees without matriculation. It was now proposed to open to women all the degrees except those in theology, for which holy orders were still required as a condition. The courses of study were already open to women with very few exceptions, and the conditions for the degrees would be the same as for men, both in regard to courses of study and residence.

The presentation for degrees would be in the same way as for men, either by a member of the Women's Society, or its governing body, or by the appropriate professor. The courses of study would have to be taken by women on the same conditions as by men, both as regards time and as regards previous examinations. This would mean that the liberty at present enjoyed by the registered women students, of taking examinations out of due time or without having passed certain examinations, would be removed, and the anomalous class of the registered women students would be abolished. As regards status and privileges it was not proposed to provide that all the statutes should be applicable to women, but those only which were substantial, necessary, and useful. There were many portions of the existing statute that were either obsolete or might be found inappropriate. There would be admission to university lectures and institutions, though with the power for a professor—subject to the approval of the vice-chancellor—to exclude women students in special cases.

Women as Examiners

The wearing of academical dress was provided for, both as a privilege and, in case of women undergraduates, as an obligation. As for discipline, the ordinary proctorial methods of enforcement were not appropriate, but there would be the university authority in the vice-chancellor and proctors to make and approve regulations, and enforce them directly or through the authorities of the women's colleges. So far as graduate women were concerned, they would be admitted to governing and deliberative bodies of the university, such as convocation, and by subsequent statutes to council, congregation, and the faculties organization. They would also be qualified to act as examiners in all university examinations, inasmuch as it was of the greatest advantage to teachers to have examining experience.

In reference to finance payment to be made by women members of the university would be the same as those by men on each occasion, and the examination fees, hitherto received by the delegacy, would pass direct to the university. The university would also be paid by the degree fees now to be paid. There would, on the other hand, be certain expenses which would fall on the university, such as a grant to the delegacy for the conduct of its business, the provision of an adequate stipend for the principal of the home students, and possibly other charges.

He was sure that the authorities of the women's colleges, and students themselves, would wish him to say they most gratefully recognized the generosity with which the university had increasingly conferred privileges on them, and the courtesy and co-operation they had received from the members of the university. He thought the House would say that the women had shown themselves not unworthy of such privileges, and that they now deserved to receive full recognition. He had no fear that the university would deal otherwise than fairly and generously with the proposal before it, or would seek in any way to stint or restrict the privileges which were being conferred, and he had no fear that the university would ever have cause to regret the step it was now taking.

EDUCATION NOTES

Should a professor of poetry himself be a poet as well as an accomplished critic of verse? The question has been raised by the recent appointment of Mr. W. P. Ker to the Oxford chair of poetry. His reputation as a critic is European; indeed, it is not long since he was invited to lecture at the Sorbonne on Sir Walter Scott. An accomplished linguist, he is able to write, and to talk as well as he writes, upon style and matter as they enter into the poetry of France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Iceland. His chief book, "Epic and Romance," was an attempt to determine the place of the sagas in European literature. Many have read, and many will continue to read, his admirable little volume, "English Literature Medieval." It is one of the daily papers put it, "He knows the Middle Ages as we know Fleet Street and the Strand." But so far he has not made for himself a position as poet as well as critic. Up to the present Mr. Ker has been professor of English literature in University College, University of London. He was educated at the Glasgow Academy and the Glasgow University, after which he went to Balliol College, Oxford, with a Snell exhibition.

To gain entrance to one of the women's colleges at Cambridge, England, is not easy at present. Some 200 applications have been received for the term for the 40 vacancies at Newnham. Nor is there reason to think that the pressure on the other women's colleges at the two ancient universities is much less. Consequently the entrance examinations to Newnham and Girton at Cambridge, and to Somerville and Lady Margaret's at Oxford, involve a severe competition.

At the annual meeting of the Irish Women Citizens and Local Government Association, Miss Mellone, who

brought forward for discussion the "Problems of the City Child," stated that reliable statistics showed that there were 8000 children in Dublin who did not go to school, and advocated the establishment of day industrial schools in England. A return of the local government board showed that at the recent municipal elections 42 women had been elected on public boards in Ireland.

The proposed school of journalism in the University of the Philippines is assured of its opening next July when the next university year opens. The school will offer all the usual courses in journalism, under the college of liberal arts. Prof. Walter Nilgus of the University of Illinois department of journalism is coming to the Philippines to head the local school, says the Manila Times. He is a graduate of Columbia University and has had considerable experience in newspaper work, on the New York Tribune and the Detroit News.

A motion picture, entitled "The History of Columbia Law School: An Historical Sketch of the Law School of Columbia University from its Inception in 1773," has recently been completed. It was shown at the Columbia Law School Alumni Association dinner, Columbia University Club, New York, recently when a movement was started for the organization of Columbia Law School alumni associations in centers throughout the United States. Portraits of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of the university, of Dean Stone of the Law School, and of many other members of the present faculty appear in the latter part of the film, together with comprehensive views of the university's grounds and buildings on Morningside Heights, New York City. Something of the work of the school's eight moot courts is shown, bringing in practically all of the 500 law students of this year. This film is to be sent on a tour of the larger American cities.

Among colleges in the United States there is a considerable demand for teachers of Spanish. The University of Chicago, in an effort to obtain Spanish instructors, offers a number of teaching scholarships, amounting to \$850 each, to men who have taken their A. B. degrees, and are able to teach Spanish while studying for their A. M. or Ph. D. degrees. It is stated that in the University of Kansas the number of students taking Spanish increased from 189 to 684 in a single year.

Prof. Albert A. Michelson, head of the department of physics at the University of Chicago, has been made a foreign associate member of the French Academy of Sciences. Professor Michelson has received the Nobel prize in physics.

The Carpenter Foundation lectures at Columbia University are being delivered this spring, two hours a week, by Prof. Willard T. Barbour of the law faculty of the University of Michigan. His subject of English legal history deals particularly with certain movements which have left their impress on Anglo-American law.

Boston University is to establish at Nanking University a chair of business administration. The money has been raised among the students. Nanking's first president was Dr. John C. Ferguson, a graduate of Boston University in the class of 1886.

A. Kingsley Porter, assistant professor of the history of art at Yale, has accepted an appointment as professor of fine arts at Harvard University. Professor Porter has traveled extensively in Europe, pursuing his specialty of medieval architecture.

A conference on rural education and country life is to be held at Chandler, Lincoln County, Oklahoma, March 25 to 27. What the schools must be and must do to meet after-war conditions will be discussed. Schools of the county are to make public exhibits of their work during the conference, and many of the pupils are to participate in a parade to be held on the forenoon of the last day of the conference, March 27.

SCANDINAVIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Twenty scholarships, each of at least \$1000, will be awarded in May to American men and women students for technological research and humanistic study in the universities of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, under a provision established by the American Scandinavian Foundation of this city. Last year men were selected from the best scientific schools throughout the United States to study in Sweden, and the fellowship plan has been greatly extended because of the success of the project. Five students will go to Norway and five to Denmark. In addition to the 10 for Sweden. Not only will fellows be appointed for the study of chemistry and physics, metallurgy and forestry, but for agricultural sciences and for languages and literature. Fellows will be appointed to Norway for the study of oceanography and for the study of weather forecasting under Professor Bjerknes of the Bergen Geo-Physical Institute. These 20 fellowships are one-half of the group of exchanges between America and the Scandinavian countries financed by 20 American individuals and corporations on each side. Application papers with recommendations must be filed at the office of the American-Scandinavian Foundation in New York City before April 1. The selection of fellows will be made by a jury of university professors and technical experts appointed by the foundation. Successful candidates will be notified by May 1, and are expected to sail from New York in early summer.

A PRINCIPAL'S VIEW ON TEACHERS

"We should get much more out of teachers than we do," says Jasper T. Palmer, public school principal in Mt. Vernon, New York, writing on the "Importance of the Teacher in School Organization" in the Portland (Maine) Teachers Bulletin. "I do not mean more of the routine drudgery," Mr. Palmer continues, "but more in the way of organization of the whole school work. Make the teachers business partners and give them the privilege of sharing the profits."

"The teacher is as human, often as intelligent and able, and not infrequently possesses equally as good power of leadership and organization, as the college professor, superintendent, principal, or supervisor, who are more conspicuous on the platform of educational gatherings, more prominent on the pages of educational magazines, and more frequently called upon to lead educational conferences. Do we, as school heads and supervisors, utilize this wonderful mass of resources as we should? I believe we do not. Teachers are worth much more to us than we have realized. Unfortunately they have been led to feel that they are followers and subservient to the will of higher authority, and to take things as a matter of course; and the majority of teachers are contented with this order of things, too."

"The superintendent who is able to bring out from his corps of principals the best there is in them, and the principal who is able to develop the resources within his teaching force, are the ones who make the greatest educational progress. Many a splendid teaching force has undoubtedly failed to accomplish things either through the very personal ambitions of superior officers or through the lack of ability to utilize the forces that may be found within the teaching body. I say bring the teacher to the front; give her greater responsibilities in the shaping of our work. She is capable of carrying off the responsibilities imposed upon her, but—and here is where we may fail—give her recognition. Let it be our work, not my work; yes, and her work; and call her by name as opportunities present themselves."

How Teachers May Help

"There are many ways in which teachers may be enlisted in active service. First, let them know that something is really expected of them besides doing the endless amount of clerical work accurately, and following dictated methods and courses of building, and guiding and directing classroom discipline without friction. Frequently ask teachers' opinions. Encourage them to 'try out.' Permit them to suggest. The results of their findings through experience are worth far more than anything that can be copied from some other city or compiled by superintendents and principals, who have framed the work from theory, largely. Ask a teacher to lead a conference on a matter affecting the school as a whole. Take her into your confidence in the administration of the building. How many teachers would dare approach the principal or superintendent and tell him in a friendly way that they thought he was pursuing a poor plan, and suggest a different course? I say dare, because they are not supposed to. Many teachers have little or no interest in the school's progress as a whole; the sharing of interests and responsibilities will break down such barriers and apparent indifference. Give the teacher every opportunity to criticize and advise. Every teacher of school work—constructive criticism, and constructive advice that emanates from genuine interest. No principal is infallible. He makes many mistakes; the teachers see them. Do we ever think of that? To get criticisms and suggestions the principal must ask for them. The correct spirit of active cooperation must be worked up. Frequent conferences with individual teachers and groups of teachers are advised. I say conferences, a term which means more to me than the much-despised term 'teachers' meeting.' The conference puts all concerned on an equal footing; the principal or teacher may be the leader, not the dictator. Confidential questionnaires have a place. Following are some questions which have been advanced with effective results:

Criticisms Requested

"Can you suggest an improvement in our building organization?"
"Can you suggest a better arrangement of programs?"
"Can you suggest an improvement in the opening program, the dismissals, or the passing of the lines?"
"What have you to suggest in connection with our assembly work?"
"What recommendations on the courses of study have you to make?"
"Do you feel that you are making good progress with your classes? If not, what appears to obstruct the progress? Any questions or suggestions?"
"Name some feature of our school work that you think should be discussed at our next conference of teachers."

"In order that replies to such questions shall be of real value, teachers must have genuine confidence in the questioner and be absolutely frank with themselves."

"One naturally looks to the superintendent, principal, and supervisors as superiors in the teaching force. The superintendent and principal are usually in these offices because of marked natural aptitudes in the way of leadership, executive ability, etc., but the superiority is often over-emphasized and misunderstood, I believe. The supervisor of drawing is usually an artist, and specially trained in his line. The supervisor of music is skilled in his adopted profession. The same should be true of all super-

visors. There should be these marked qualifications if they are properly and profitably to fulfill the function of their offices. They should be so skilled in their respective fields that teachers naturally look to them for help and guidance. Nothing can be more unfortunate and detrimental to real progress than a feeling on the part of teachers that they are following a dictation, arbitrary and unqualified; especially deplorable are the conditions when teachers sense an unsympathetic attitude, and often an apparent inefficiency. Too often do supervising officers assume such superiority that they defeat their own ends. If one finds among his teachers—and he will find many—those who have marked qualifications along his line, why not confer with them and get their ideas, and let them know that he is glad of suggestions?"

"Many executive and administrative qualities lie dormant within the teaching force; much artistic ability is wasted in copying; often musical talent and ability to lead musically are stifled by arbitrary dictum. The most successful superintendent or principal in the country will frankly admit, if pressed to make such an admission, that some of his teachers can do a much better job in a model teaching exercise than he can do. I cannot see that it is anything to be ashamed of, either. The teacher who is in the work every day, and is a real, live teacher, should be able to do many things better than her superintendent or principal."

"If a teacher can do a thing better than her superior officer, tell her so; encourage her in her talents. On the other hand, the supervisor should be able to do many things better than a large majority of those whom he supervises; otherwise he is not entitled to the office which honors him. We need supervisors in our schools; we need all we can get, but not because of inefficiency on the part of teachers, because teachers cannot be trusted and need watching, but to harmonize, to synchronize, direct, lead, and inspire. Every teacher is glad to follow, better still, to work with real leaders. Teachers will work just as faithfully, but more effectively, if their natural talents and social tendencies are allowed greater freedom than is usually accorded them."

NEW SCHOOL CODE IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—In the new constitution of the German realm several articles deal with schools and education. To the governments of the federal states are given the main powers of legislation, administration, and supervision; but it is noticeable that the training of teachers is to be uniformly regulated for the whole realm according to the general conditions laid down for higher education.

Teachers in public schools are given the rights and duties of state officials. Education is to be universally compulsory and free up to the age of 18. With some few exceptions, occasioned by denominational difficulties, private elementary schools are forbidden, and private preparatory schools abolished.

In secondary and higher education private schools may be recognized. They cannot, however, be opened without the consent of the state, and such consent must be refused if the legal and financial position of the teachers is not sufficiently secured. On the other hand, if this condition is fulfilled, the consent of the state may not be refused, provided that the schools in question are equal to the public schools in educational aims, equipment, and staffing, and make no social distinction in the admission of scholars.

Provision is made for the cooperation of municipalities in the work of education under the general control of the state. The schools are to be supervised by chief departmental officers who are experts. Thus while the Constitution of the realm lays it down that the foundation school shall be common to all children, and shall lead on to the higher school system without any regard to the financial or social positions of the parents or their religious beliefs, it seems to leave the development of the school systems to the federal states, which will doubtless encourage local effort under their own codes and with the aid of financial grants.

VOCATION TRAINING IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Vocational education in the comprehensive high school has received the indorsement and cooperation of both Labor unions and employers in Indianapolis, Indiana, according to statements made by Milo H. Stuart, principal of the Technical High School of Indianapolis, in addressing a session of the convention of the National Society for Vocational Education here recently.

Mr. Stuart told how two courses especially had been backed by both of these interests. One was the brick-laying course, established at the request of Indianapolis contractors. They gathered the pupils, and the president of the bricklayers' union took the job as instructor. The other course was that of printing, founded and endowed by a national union of printers. Employers furnished the machinery necessary.

Besides these courses this Indianapolis school teaches automobile work, machine shop practice, electrical work, and agriculture. Most of the students for these vocational subjects, said Mr. Stuart, are recruited from the ranks of those who were not attending high school, and therefore, the inclusion of such courses did not cut down attendance in the classical courses. The instructors for vocational

courses, declared Mr. Stuart, should be drawn from the ranks of the trade, and not from the teaching profession. He said that it was easier for a skilled mechanic to acquire the teacher's methods than it was for the teacher to acquire the tradesman's skill. He said that it had been the practice of his school to get the men at the top of their skilled trades and offer them enough to induce them to come into the school, rather than to take the men who were dissatisfied with their trade and who offered to take a teacher's job to escape from it.

In telling why he believed there should be comprehensive high schools, Clarence D. Kinsley, Massachusetts state agent for secondary education, said that such schools favor a wise choice and a rechoice of a vocation; afford opportunity to transfer from one course to another within a single school; bring secondary education within the reach of all classes; and favor professional growth of teachers; encourage various activities which can attempt to teach the worthy use of leisure. Such schools are institutions of democracy, he maintained, where young people can learn to understand others who are going into a different walk of life than they are taking.

EVENING UNIVERSITY PLAN IN GLASGOW

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

GLASGOW, Scotland.—There is a university question now being mooted in the Glasgow press which has already been discussed in London in a more authoritative manner. Is it desirable, is it even possible to establish a complete evening system of university education, such as would enable candidates for degrees to attend academic lectures and to obtain tuition from the Glasgow professors and other teachers? Many private students in Glasgow are working for the London degrees. Why should they receive suitable academic teaching on the spot, and prepare themselves instead for the degrees of the Glasgow University?

It will be seen that in this form, the question points to an answer in accordance with local civic pride. But a broader issue was indicated when the commissioners, who dealt shortly before the war with university education in London, proposed that the Birkbeck institution should be developed so as to have full university rank as an evening college.

Lord Haldane and his colleagues saw no reason why this should not be done, and the Birkbeck authorities are understood to have been altogether favorable to the recommendation. Academic study in the evening would thus be placed on a more advantageous footing, a footing as nearly as possible equal to that already secured for day students.

Far more would follow from this development than the transformation of certain "external" candidates, reading, with adventitious aids, in their own homes for a degree, into "internal" students, also working with that object in regular university surroundings. There would be a general broadening of the efforts for culture made by those who are occupied all day in securing a livelihood, efforts which the Workers Educational Association has already done so much to promote.

Suppose that in the year 3000 A. D. Professor Photnote, the eminent authority on constitutional government, is desirous of fixing the date on which the King first journeyed to open Parliament in a motor car. Although contemporary records are full of references to the twentieth century King's delight in traveling by motor, there are also puzzling accounts of stables and cream horses. Going to the historical film files, let us say, for the year 1920, he chooses the one indexed Alpha 12, and discovers that in that year the King used not only horses, but six black horses in place of the Hanoverian cream-colored animals. Here he has matter to refute the theory of Professor Hypothet, of the rival institution, for he can point to a document, whose authorship is beyond dispute. This is perhaps an absurd illustration, but it will serve to illustrate a serious point.

CONNOLLY LABOR COLLEGE, DUBLIN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A correspondent writing to the Irish Times gives interesting details about the Labor College that has been founded in Dublin as a memorial to James Connolly, and to carry on his work. This college, says the correspondent, is a bona fide organization for dispensing education, and not as some have chosen to assume, an ingenious method of disseminating Bolshevik propaganda. It should be said, however, that the organizers are themselves partly to blame if they have been misunderstood.

A series of classes for workmen, held under the auspices of the trade unions, were started in 1919; and these classes having been found successful, it was decided to found a permanent national organization. A constitution was adopted, control being vested in a conference of delegates of trade unions and other Labor organizations. The conference elects a chairman, secretary, and treasurer, and a committee of management of six, while at the first meeting of classes in every year, the students elect six of their number to act on the committee jointly with the appointed members.

For the spring session of 1920, three courses of lectures are to be given: on economics, on industrial history, and on law as it relates to workers. One lecture a week is given in each course, and a nominal fee of 2s. 6d. is charged for the course. Weekly lectures are also given on public speaking, and the conduct of public meetings.

The director of studies is Mr. J. M. MacDonnell, who states that the college is founded on the same idea as the Scottish Labor College, of which the moving spirit is John MacLean.

While the teachings of Karl Marx may be said to be the foundation of Irish Labor's economic faith, a slavish adherence to his teachings is not invited by the college, which preaches the reading of the works of G. O'Brien, Sidney Webb, and others who are not disciples of Marx. The course on law includes the study of the workmen's compensation acts, truck acts, status of apprentices, factory acts, and trades disputes acts. The college is supported by contributions from the trade unions.

THE CINEMA AS HISTORIAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The college and university libraries of America appear to be neglecting one possible opportunity of collecting contemporary records. This oversight is the failure to secure cinematograph films of current events and of other subjects which usually are described as educational. For example, think what interest it would have to students 100 years hence if they were able to flash upon a screen motion pictures of the crowds at Broadway and Forty-Second Street! There would be no necessity of delving into the memoirs and diaries of a bygone age to piece together a mosaic of the scene. The very dress and habits of all classes of persons in the Twentieth Century would pass before the student's eyes. Suppose for example, that today we possessed a record film of the audience assembling at the Globe on the Banks, or of the performance within? What difficultiest Shakespearean scholarship would it not solve for us?

It is a curious trait of all educational systems that these accretions of tradition and empiricism are always more concerned with the past than with the present. Often, indeed, it seems as if men had gone out of their way to ignore their own present in order that future generations might have matter for scholarship in rediscovering what once must have been obvious. Who has not read an old chronicle and been thrilled by its half revelations of intimacy, only to sigh with despair over the gaps which the chronicler left because he considered the subject matter too commonplace or too well known? Whenever we consider the records of a past epoch we find, in fact, more gaps than certainties. Who knows beyond all doubt whether the Droschout portrait or the Stratford monument more nearly resembles Shakespeare? A moving picture of gentle Will at rehearsal would soon settle the question. Today news camera men are everywhere, grinding their cranks in the face of all the world's events, and the schools and colleges heed them not. It is true that of late we learned to preserve files of newspapers and periodical literature, although even here, if one is overcurious about early issues he must journey to many a library ere he completes his count. Yet we still ignore the film.

Twice a week, or oftener, these "news reels," as they are called, flicker by us as we sit in the moving picture theaters. During the war they enabled every one to see what was being done and how. Today we see the launching of a great ship, the reception of a famous man, the Arctic regions, and so on through all the endless wealth which the moving panorama of the world affords—and then the pictures seem gone, beyond recall. Like the events themselves, they have disappeared. But why should they not be preserved in some public building accessible to all? Or what better place to preserve them than in the colleges?

Suppose that in the year 3000 A. D. Professor Photnote, the eminent authority on constitutional government, is desirous of fixing the date on which the King first journeyed to open Parliament in a motor car. Although contemporary records are full of references to the twentieth century King's delight in traveling by motor, there are also puzzling accounts of stables and cream horses. Going to the historical film files, let us say, for the year 1920, he chooses the one indexed Alpha 12, and discovers that in that year the King used not only horses, but six black horses in place of the Hanoverian cream-colored animals. Here he has matter to refute the theory of Professor Hypothet, of the rival institution, for he can point to a document, whose authorship is beyond dispute. This is perhaps an absurd illustration, but it will serve to illustrate a serious point.

One objection, of course, will immediately arise. College and university libraries lack the funds to begin a collection of this kind. The answer is that they have always lacked funds and yet have managed to gather much valuable material. All that is really necessary is the conviction that such a collection is desirable, and means of securing it will be found.

At present, however, because of the curiously conservative attitude of all educationalists toward current events, it would take a bold man to get into a college president's office and say: "Sir, I intend to begin a collection of motion picture films for our library, and I petition you to request the trustees to furnish me with an appropriation." One can imagine a reply that would not be wholly concluded in academic language. And yet why should not such a request be made? We are in a position to record the very form and body of our age and time. We can obtain records more complete and accurate than any man has hitherto dreamed of. These records are being made every day. What are we doing to preserve them?

President Schurman's resignation as president of Cornell University has been accepted by the board of trustees, to take effect at commencement in June. Dr. Schurman has been granted a leave of absence for the months of April and May for a trip which he will make to Japan with a party of Americans, as a guest of the Imperial Government, according to Cornell Sun. The mission will sail from Seattle on April 10 and the trip will probably take two months. The purpose is for the establishment of better relations between Japan and the United States through discussion of various points of friction which exist. The trip is taken at the invitation of a group of Japanese statesmen and business men.

THE HOME FORUM

A Visit to the New Bishop

"Our friends found Dr. Proudie sitting on the old bishop's chair, looking very nice in his new apron," writes Anthony Trollope, in "Barchester Towers," referring to a visit to the new bishop, who had but lately come to the bishopric. "They found, too, Mr. Slope standing on the hearth-rug, persuasive and eager, just as the archdeacon used to stand; but on the sofa they also found Mrs. Proudie, an innovation for which a precedent might in vain be sought in all the annals of the Barchester bishopric! There she was, however, and they could only make the best of her. The introductions were gone through in much form. The archdeacon shook hands with the bishop, and named Mr. Harding, who received such an amount of greeting as was due from a bishop to a predecessor. His lordship then presented them to his lady wife; the archdeacon first, with archidiaconal honors, and then the predecessor with diminished parade. After this Mr. Slope presented himself. The bishop, it is true, did mention his name, and so did Mrs. Proudie, too, in a loud tone; but Mr. Slope took upon himself the great burden of his own introduction. He had great pleasure in making himself acquainted with Dr. Grantly; he had heard much of the archdeacon's good works in that part of the diocese in which his duties as archdeacon had been exercised (thus purposely ignoring the archdeacon's hitherto unlimited dominion over the diocese at large). He was aware that his lordship depended greatly on the assistance which Dr. Grantly would be able to give him in that portion of his diocese. He then thrust out his hand, and grasping that of his new foe, bedewed it unmercifully. Dr. Grantly in return bowed, looked stiff, contracted his eyebrows, and wiped his hand with his pocket-handkerchief. Nothing abashed, Mr. Slope then noticed the predecessor, and descended to the grade of the lower clergy. He gave him a squeeze of the hand, damp indeed, but affectionate, and was very glad to make the acquaintance of Mr. —; oh yes, Mr. Harding; he had not exactly caught the name—'Precentor in the cathedral,' surmised Mr. Slope. Mr. Harding confessed that such was the humble sphere of his work. 'Some parish duty as well,' suggested Mr. Slope. Mr. Harding acknowledged the diminutive incumbency of St. Cuthbert's. Mr. Slope then left him alone, having condescended sufficiently, and joined the conversation among the higher powers.

"There were four persons there, each of whom considered himself the most important personage in the diocese; himself, indeed, or herself, as Mrs. Proudie was one of them; and

with such a difference of opinion it was not probable that they would get on pleasantly together. The bishop himself actually wore the visible apron, and trusted mainly to that—to that and his title, both being facts which could not be overlooked. The archdeacon knew his subject, and really understood the business of bishoping, while the others did not; and this was his strong ground. Mrs. Proudie had her sex to back her, and her habit of command, and was nothing daunted by the high tone of Dr.

The Best Work Here Is the Water

"The Towing-Path"—A sketch in dry point, with a rather high horizon and somewhat empty foreground, on which a lady is walking with a Skye terrier. It is a river scene, where the stream is divided by an island. This island and both shores are enriched with foliage which is reflected in the glassy water. There is some undulation toward the foreground, but it

under circumstances which I shall never forget. I was in for my first examination. We were discussing, or rather I was allowing him to lecture on, the law of wardship, and nodding my assent to his learned elucidations. Suddenly he broke off and asked, "How many opinions have been formulated upon this subject?"

"Two, sir."

"One is absurd. Which? Take care, sir, how you give the wrong answer!"

I considered for three agonizing seconds, and hazarded a guess. "The

may merely contribute to her amusement and to her pleasure; she may be deemed her humble companion, and her most indulgent friend, since they live together in habits of the greatest familiarity, without constraint, avoiding all discussions, and without pursuing any system; she appreciates things according to their real value, and not according to the general opinion—in short, the mind of Madame du Deffand is a very superior mind.

She is a lover of truth, of excellence, and of simplicity, and the decided

The Fish's Mouth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE of the spiritual understanding which he possessed, Christ Jesus often turned the simplest incidents of his life into great object lessons. So it was with the occasion of paying tribute, which Peter had forced upon his Master by his careless answer to the tax-gatherer at Capernaum. Though evidently placed in a false light by the disciple, Jesus instructed Peter to pay the tribute money. "Notwithstanding," he said, "lest we should offend them, so thou to the sea, and cast an hook, and take up the fish that first cometh up; and when thou hast opened his mouth, thou shalt find a piece of money: that take, and give unto them for me and thee."

That substance was in divine Mind, was Mind in fact, and that spiritual understanding was sufficient to produce Mind's symbol whenever necessary was perfectly plain to Christ Jesus. So the incident proves much, far more than appears on the surface. It proves, first of all, that Christ Jesus had a most magnanimous way of teaching Peter a lesson, one which must have given the disciple or student a sense of gladness for the opportunity of correcting a mistake. Then Jesus also asked only that of Peter which, being a fisherman, he could easily perform. But, after all is said, the great lesson of the incident at Capernaum was the purely metaphysical one, namely, that Christ Jesus knew absolutely and scientifically where to look for substance—but it was not in a fish's mouth.

Nothing wherewith mortal or carnal mind deludes humanity is quite so much of a lie as the belief that matter is substance. Mankind is constantly allowing itself to be deceived by a belief in physical sense evidence, is constantly looking for substance into the fish's mouth, to the symbol instead of divine Mind or Spirit. Instead of considering the source of Christ Jesus' spiritual understanding and striving to emulate his example, humanity continues to look to the body or the flesh for life and health, and to matter as the creator and sustainer of all being as though matter were the great I AM. The life of Christ Jesus, continually overcoming corporeal sense evidence by an unswerving, therefore, scientific understanding of God, Spirit, should have been enough to awaken mankind to the necessity of shutting out physical sense evidence from science and from substance.

Now there really is nothing more simple than that Spirit is all, and the only true substance—is in truth and in fact infinite, eternal, omnipotent, and omnipresent substance. Matter cannot be substance since it is subject to both discord and decay, while it is plain that true substance must contain only the elements of harmony. As we read on page 468 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay"—a definition which all lovers of truth would do well to consider. Because this subject of substance is so very plain and simple there is little to be said in explanation thereof. It is like an axiom, when once stated explanations are only like clouds upon the face of the sun.

But there is one question to be considered and that is this: Why was the apprehension of true substance and its Science so long delayed in the experience of humanity? It was seemingly delayed because of the innate tendency of the carnal mind to combat all science. As everybody knows, every scientific discovery has been fought by mankind. So the truth of the whole matter is, that given even the slightest measure of understanding of Science, you immediately face the fact of Spirit as the only substance and therefore the necessity of denying reality to corporeal sense evidence. But, as all may easily perceive, this would necessarily also include the denial of the desires of the flesh and therefore the flesh wars continually against Spirit and against all true Science. For Spirit being omnipotent and infinite substance, Science and not corporeal sense is its only interpreter. The Science of Spirit is, therefore, the only Science that really is or can be. Hence, also, the substance which is Spirit, Mind, is the only substance which Science recognizes. As is plainly indicated on page 278 of "Science and Health": "Science reveals nothing in Spirit out of which to create matter. Divine metaphysics explains away matter. Spirit is the only substance and consciousness recognized by divine Science." Substance is not, therefore, something to get, but something to know that in Science you already have.

This, then, is the great lesson for humanity to learn, namely, to deny reality and substance in matter, to stop looking for supply in the fish's mouth and learn that Spirit, Mind, is the only substance. We should no more consider matter as substance than, for instance, we would consider the figure seven on the blackboard as identical with or the substance of, the idea seven. This fact must be clearly recognized and sincerely acknowledged, yet acknowledged with gratitude, ere we can be delivered from the material delusion that matter is substance. There has never been any variation in this lesson.

The demand, for instance, that was made of Job in order to find out upon what his understanding was based, whether on Spirit or on matter, is the same for all time. "Gird up now thy loins like a man," was the demand of Spirit. "For I will demand of thee, and answer thou me. Where wast thou

when I laid the foundations of the earth? declare, if thou hast understanding." Then follows such an array of facts that Job was convinced that the government of the universe was not in the evidence before the physical senses, but in a power beyond and outside of any so-called manifestation of matter, and this power, this omnipotence, belonged solely to God; good, or to Spirit, never to evil or to matter. Thus Job learned the lesson that divine Mind or Spirit is the only substance. No wonder, therefore, that the first impression Job had of the truth about a mortal or false sense of self and of substance, which had deceived him so long, was one of abhorrence. "I have heard of thee," he said, "by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee. Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes." So the nothingness of matter and the aliveness of Spirit as substance had evidently appeared unto Job. Then and not until then he had made a beginning in the understanding of Spirit, or of true substance. "So the Lord blessed the latter end of Job more than his beginning."

Ben Jonson and Shakespeare

I remember, the Players have often mentioned it as an honour to Shakespeare, that in his writings (whatsoever he penned) he never blotted out a line. My answer hath been, would he had blotted a thousand. Which they thought a malevolent speech. I had not told posterity this, but for their ignorance who choose that circumstance to commend their friend by, wherein he most failed. And to justify mine own candour, (for I lov'd the man, and do honour his memory, on this side Idolatry, as much as any.) Hee was, indeed, honest, and of an open and free nature; had an excellent Phantasie, brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein hee flow'd with that facility that sometimes it was necessary he should be stop'd. "Suffraganandus erat," as Augustus said of Haterius. His wit was in his own power; would the rule of it had been so, too. Many times hee fell into those things, could not escape laughter, as when hee said in the person of Cæsar, one speaking to him, Cæsar, thou dost me wrong. He replied, "Cæsar did never wrong but with just cause"; and such like, which were ridiculous. But hee redeemed his vices with his virtues. There was ever more in him to be prayed then to be pardoned.—From "Discoveries Upon Men and Matters," by Ben Jonson.

Nature and Workers

Nature offers no reward to mental indolence. It hates an idler in any field.—David Swing.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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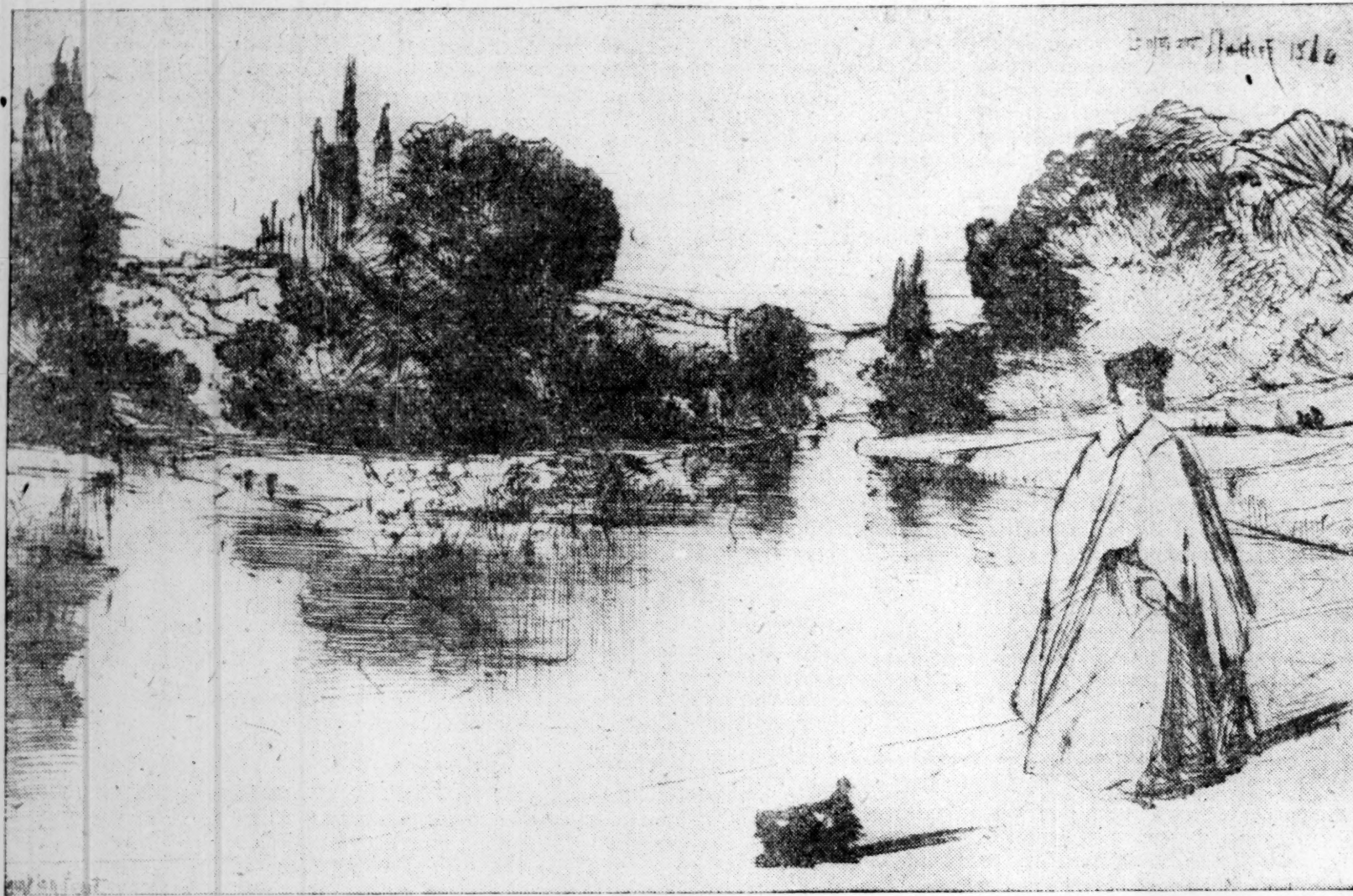
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"The Towing Path," from the etching by Seymour Haden

Grantly's face and figure. Mr. Slope had only himself and his own courage and tact to depend on, but he nevertheless was perfectly self-assured, and did not doubt but that he should soon get the better of weak men who trusted so much to externals, as both bishop and archdeacon appeared to do.

"Do you reside in Barchester, Dr. Grantly?" asked the lady, with her sweetest smile.

"Dr. Grantly explained that he lived in his own parish of Plumstead Episcopate, a few miles out of the city. Whereupon the lady hoped that the distance was not too great for country visiting, as she would be so glad to make the acquaintance of Mrs. Grantly. She would take the earliest opportunity, after the arrival of her horses at Barchester; their horses were at present in London; their horses were not immediately coming down, as the bishop would be obliged, in a few days, to return to town. Dr. Grantly was no doubt aware that the bishop was at present much called upon by the University Improvement Committee; indeed, the committee could not well proceed without him, as their final report had now to be drawn up. The bishop had now to prepare a scheme for the 'Manufacturing Towns Morning and Evening Sunday School Society,' of which he was a patron, or president, or director, and therefore the horses would not come down to Barchester at present; but whenever the horses did come down, she would take the earliest opportunity of calling at Plumstead Episcopate, providing the distance was not too great for country visiting.

"The archdeacon made his fifth bow; he had made one at each mention of the horses; and promised that Mrs. Grantly would do herself the honor of calling at the palace on an early day. Mrs. Proudie declared that she would be delighted; she hadn't liked to ask, not being quite sure whether Mrs. Grantly had horses; besides, the distance might have been, etc., etc.

"Dr. Grantly again bowed, but said nothing. He could have bought every individual possession of the whole family of the Proudies, and have restored them as a gift, without much feeling the loss; and had kept a separate pair of horses for the exclusive use of his wife since the day of his marriage; whereas Mrs. Proudie had been hitherto jobbed about the streets of London at so much a month during the season; and at other times had managed to walk, or hire a smart fly from the livery stables. . . .

"And so later the archdeacon and the preceptor took their departure, bowing low to the lady, shaking hands with the lord, and escaping from Mr. Slope in the best manner each could."

Jean Ingelow

Sweet is the perfume of a perfect life, Dear is the incense of a noble name, Happy the ear removed from worldly strife

That only hears the echo of the voice's fame.
Jean Ingelow! these attributes were yours.
Sweet songstress! gifted mistress of the pen!
You sang of Hope that still for us endures,
And weaved your lyrics from the lives of Men;
You told of what has been, and what perchance might be;
You held the banner of the Great, Good Right. . . . —From "Punch."

is smooth and bright, and reflects the sky.

When persons not much accustomed to etching come across a dry point, they are always very much taken by its softness; but if the tones of dry point are richer, its lines are poorer than the etched line. In pure etching, Mr. Haden would have drawn better poplars than these, and the other trees would have had more variety and richer detail. The best work here is not in the trees, nor in the sky, but the water. The reflection of the central mass on the island is as soft and limpid as we may desire. When water is not so absolutely still as to become a mirror, but yet sufficiently smooth to reflect softly, it can be rendered as well with the dry point as any other instrument, for the lines needed are all either straight lines, vertical, or horizontal, or else the gentlest curves. The rich quality of dry-point work gives the softness of such reflections perfectly. —From Philip Gilbert Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers."

A Professor of the Old School

M. Flammaran comes from the south —Marseilles I think. He is not a specialist in Roman law; but he is encyclopedic, which comes to the same thing. He became known while still young, and deservedly; few lawyers are so clear, so safe, so lucid. He is an excellent lecturer, and his opinions are in demand. Yet he owes much of his fame to the works which he has not written. Our fathers, in their day, used to whisper to one another in the corridors of the Law School, "Have you heard the news? Flammaran is going to bring out the second volume of his great work." "He means to publish his lectures." "He has in the press a treatise which will revolutionize the law of mortgages: he has been working twenty years at it; a masterpiece, I assure you." Day follows day, no book appears, no treatise is published, and all the while M. Flammaran grows in reputation. Strange phenomenon! Like the aloe in the Botanical Gardens. The blossoming of the aloe is an event. "Only think!" says the gaping public, "a flower which has taken twenty springs, twenty summers, twenty autumns, and twenty winters to make up its mind to open!" And meanwhile the roses bloom unnoticed by the town. But M. Flammaran's case is still more strange. Every year it is whispered that he is about to bloom afresh; he never does bloom; and his reputation flourishes none the less. People make lists of the books he might have written. Lucky author!

M. Flammaran is a professor of the old school, stern, and at examinations a terror to the candidates. Clad in cap and gown, he would reject his own son. Nothing will serve. Recommendations defeat their object. . . . The retired registrar, the pensioned usher aspiring late in life to some petty magistrature, are powerless to touch his heart. For him in vain does the youthful volunteer allow his uniform to peep out beneath his student's gown; he will not profit by the patriotic indulgence he counted on inspiring. His sayings in the examination room are famous, and amongst them are some ghastly pleasanties. Here is one, addressed to a victim, "And you, sir, are a law student, while our farmers are short of hands!" In my case his good-will was won

first, sir." I had guessed right. We were friends. At bottom the professor is a capital fellow; kindly so long as the dignity of the Code is not in question, or the extent of one's legal knowledge; proverbially upright and honorable in his private life.

At home he may be seen at his window tending his canaries, which, he says, is no change of occupation. —From "A Blot of Ink," by René Bazin (tr. by Q. and Paul M. Francke).

Eloquence

Eloquence does not propose to itself to produce in the mind of its auditors the disinterested sentiment of beauty. It may also produce this effect, but without having sought it. Its direct end, which it can subordinate to no other, is to convince, to persuade. Eloquence has a client which before all, it must save or make triumphant. It matters little whether this client be a man, a people, or an idea. . . . Eloquence asks to please, but without any sacrifice unworthy of it; every foreign ornament degrades it. Its proper character, is simplicity, earnestness. I do not mean affected earnestness, a designed and artful garb, the worst of all deceptions in speech; I mean true earnestness, that springs from sincere and profound conviction. This is what Socrates understood by true eloquence.—Victor Cousin.

In Kensington Gardens

Where Kensington high o'er the neighboring lands
Midst greens and sweets, a regal fabric stands,
And sees each spring, luxuriant in her bowers,
A snow of blossoms, and a wild of flowers,
The dames of Britain oft in crowds repair
To gravel walks, and unpolluted air.
Here, while the town in damps and darkness lies,
They breathe in sunshine, and see azure skies;
Each walk, with robes of various dyes be spread,
Seems from afar a moving tulip-bed,
Where rich brocades and glossy damasks glow,
And chintz, the rival of the showery bow. . . . —Thomas Tickell (1722).

Madame du Deffand

Correctness and abundance, precision and elegance, are the rare qualities which characterize the mind of Madame du Deffand; her imagination, though both lively and brilliant, never ascends into the regions of romance, nor ever runs into extremes. Truth is her guide, and truth is her sole model. Never to see more than is to be seen, and only to judge from what she sees, is her standing rule, which she did not borrow from Descartes. . . . She comprehends everything so easily, that one is inclined to think she merely forms a superficial idea of them. This is a very great mistake, as she examines, compares, and decides, at one and the same moment. Reason, in general so rigid and so scrupulous, has, in her favor, laid aside all her servile prejudices, that she

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920

EDITORIALS

The Baffling Mystery of Coal

WHAT is the mystery about coal, in the United States, or indeed anywhere else, that baffles all public private efforts to adjust differences between miners and operators in a fashion that would obviate injustice and hardship for the public? Since that period of five weeks, during which the opposing forces in the soft coal industry faced one another unyieldingly, in defiance of public officials and inconsiderate of the public need of fuel, coal has been mined and supplied upon an interim arrangement, whereby an increase of 14 per cent in pre-strike wages was made immediately effective, while a further advance and various improvements in working conditions were left to be determined by a commission composed of one representative each for miners, operators, and the public. On the part of the public, at any rate, there was hope that this commission would be able to work out a true solution of the soft-coal troubles. There was a feeling, indeed, that the presence of a public representative in the deliberations was a new reason for hope, since it promised some constructive consideration of an interest which had theretofore been left very much out of the coal settlements. Optimism of this sort, however, has received a setback. The commission, of which so much was expected, has been unable to agree, though unanimity was the only basis upon which its recommendations had any chance of being accepted. To add a touch of discouragement, the public representative has hurried off to his home, with the statement to newspaper men that he was "through with the coal commission."

Thus two reports are now in the hands of President Wilson. One of them, signed by the representatives of the operators and of the public, is understood to propose an increase of 25 per cent in miners' wages, which is to include the 14 per cent allowed at the time of the return to work after the strike last fall. The majority report is also understood to propose no change in working conditions or hours. A separate report was insisted upon by the miners' representative because of dissatisfaction with the wage settlement proposed. He is understood to have felt that the total increase to the miners should be at least 35 per cent, including the 14 per cent already accorded, and that the working day should be reduced to seven hours. There are those who say that the two reports are, after all, not so very divergent, and who seem to think that their differences can be ironed out, to the end that recommendations can be eventually made unanimous. The harmonizing of differences, apparently, is the task still before the President as he gives these reports his careful consideration. But as the days go by, and nothing comes of them, talk of a general coal strike at the end of the current month begins to be bruited about.

Strike talk is being abetted, to some extent, by the fact that hard-coal miners have put in new demands since the soft-coal commission began its deliberations. The hard-coal miners now want an increase of 60 per cent in wages, a six-day week, and a "closed-shop" agreement. To some extent these demands are likely to be affected by any award that may be made in the soft-coal controversy, but unless the miners get some satisfaction, they talk of engineering a strike in both the hard-coal and soft-coal fields about April 1. Thus the country is brought back to substantially the same kind of situation that prevailed before the soft-coal miners went out last November. As the matter stands, whatever effort has been made to produce a more considerate attitude toward the public has been attended, so far, with no marked success. True, the soft-coal stringency was relieved when the men who were out in November went back to work, and their resumption of production was in itself sufficient to save the public from continued want and hardship. But it cannot yet be truly said that the public has any greater assurance of a steady supply of coal for all purposes, at really fair prices, than it had when the miners undertook to make public lack the stepping-stone to their own private betterment last fall. In fact, the only outlook for coal, taking the soft-coal reports on the best basis that can be presumed, apparently involves the pacification of the miners by doing just what has always been done in the past in similar deadlocks, namely, by passing the increase in the miners' wages straight to the public in the form of an increased price for coal.

On first sight, the miners would appear to be responsible for whatever hardship or inconvenience devolves upon the public in this matter. There is, by force of circumstances, the active attitude. But it may be worth while to remember that the attitude of the operators, while passive, may in the long run contribute fully as much as that of the most militant of miners to make the public suffer. All the details as to how and how long the miners work, and information as to what pay they receive, down to the very last penny, are scrupulously set before the public, not only in the newspapers but through the agency of government reports. Such information is published as a matter of course, because it is recognized as a factor in the price which the public will be made to pay for its coal. Strangely enough, there has never been equal care to make public the details as to the profits of the coal operators. Newspapers and public officials have, in time of special stress, undertaken to give some general idea of such figures; but there have been no conclusive statements on the subject, such as could be accepted by the public as a matter of course, just as the statements of wages are accepted. But coal operators' profits appear to be as much of a factor in settling coal strikes and determining the price which the public must pay for coal as ever miners' wages are. And the time is coming, no doubt, when such profits will be as carefully and correctly set before the public as wages are now.

Perhaps that time is already at hand. Certainly free and impartial publicity is a powerful solvent for all such deadlocks as now threaten to play havoc with the nation's coal supply. If President Wilson finds himself in diffi-

culties over the conflicting reports of the soft-coal commission, he might bring things to a better status by telling the public all about the operators' part of the affair, as well as that of the miners. Certainly the public has never yet had the real story of the mysterious deadlocks over coal.

Lord Jellicoe on Canadian Navy

THE report just issued by Lord Jellicoe on the Canadian Navy, as the result of his recent investigation of the subject, at the request of the Canadian Government, may be said to mark the end of a long-drawn-out discussion between the mother country and the Dominion. It has always been a perfectly friendly discussion, but few incidents in the development of the British Commonwealth have served better to show the healthy independence which ever accompanies the proved devotion of the dominions to the mother country. The British Admiralty has always strongly favored a single navy for the whole Commonwealth, subject to one command, alike in peace and in war. Canada, and indeed all the dominions, have just as persistently contended for separate navies, to be united under one command and direction only in the event of war.

Thus, as recently as February of last year, the British Admiralty, which had undertaken the task at the request of the dominions, submitted a scheme for the naval defense of the Commonwealth which the dominions did not feel justified in accepting, inasmuch as they considered it nothing more than the old plan of a centralized navy, with some slight modifications. Lord Jellicoe's report would seem to represent a final acceptance by the British Admiralty of the Dominion point of view. It contemplates a Canadian navy, administered by a Canadian minister, responsible to the Canadian Parliament; and, whilst this navy would act in the fullest cooperation with the British Navy, in the event of war, it would always remain a distinct unit in itself.

As far as her own naval defense is concerned, the great problem with which Canada is faced is, as Lord Jellicoe points out, the fact that the two coast lines of the Dominion are separated from each other by some 2500 miles, as the crow flies. By sea, the distance from Vancouver to Halifax is about 6400 nautical miles, if the journey is made by the Panama Canal; whilst it is about 13,800 nautical miles by way of the Straits of Magellan. For safety under all conditions, Lord Jellicoe considers, each of the Canadian coast lines requires certain local defenses, and in addition each requires a naval force to guard its trade and coast; although he recognizes, of course, that in some cases the danger of attack is so remote that the risk may be accepted.

Lord Jellicoe offers four alternative plans, the most costly of which, involving an outlay of \$25,000,000, evidently contemplates a navy which would represent something like Canada's just pro rata share in the defense of the British Commonwealth. The second and third schemes, representing expenditures of \$17,000,000 and \$10,000,000, respectively, apparently cover coast defense of the Dominion itself, with a greatly reduced possibility of assistance in time of need to the British Navy; whilst the fourth scheme, involving an outlay of only some \$5,000,000, clearly only contemplates Canadian coast defense. The first scheme would appear to be Lord Jellicoe's ideal, but whatever plan may be ultimately adopted, the admiral seems to be chiefly desirous that the worthy traditions of the British Navy should be always preserved.

The Case for the Assyrians

ALTHOUGH it may be found impossible, not to say inadvisable, to grant to the Assyrian Christians the demands they are putting forward in London, through their representative, Severius Aphrem Barsaüm, Archbishop of Assyria, there can be no doubt that, like all other Christian peoples of the former Turkish Empire, they should be assured security from the Turk and the Kurd.

The case for the Assyrians is not an easy one to adjudicate upon. Their sufferings during the war have undoubtedly been as shameful as their courage and determination have been remarkable. In spite of the fact that, in the early days of the war, the Russians failed to come to their aid, as they had promised to, the Assyrians never submitted to the demands of the Turk that they should take up arms with them against the Allies. Neither did they cease to resist with dogged determination the attacks which were made upon them in consequence. When the Russians failed to send them the guns, ammunition, and reinforcements they had promised, the Assyrians retreated into the mountains, and, when it was found impossible to winter there, and help was still lacking, more than 70,000 of them, men, women, and children, undertook the perilous retreat to the Russian lines in Persia. There they remained in comparative safety until the outbreak of the Russian revolution, and the collapse of the Russian Army on all fronts abandoned them, once again, to their own resources. They refused to retreat with the Russians, established themselves as best they could, and, in spite of repeated onslaughts from Turk and Kurd, managed to hold their positions. Some time after the British forces entered Baghdad communication was opened with them, and ultimately they were transported to the banks of the Tigris, where they have remained ever since, under British protection.

The 50,000 or so who managed to complete the journey to Baghdad represent only a comparatively small part of the Assyrian people, who, claiming direct descent from the ancient Assyrians, have, for centuries, inhabited that ill-defined territory along the borders of Persia, Turkey, and Russia. In the course of a recent interview with a representative of this paper, in London, Archbishop Severius declared that some 200,000 members of the Assyrian race had been massacred by the Turks and the Kurds, during the war, and that although large numbers of Assyrians were now living in safety under British and French protection, many others were still at the mercy of the Turk. Their position, in fact, is very much the same as that of the Armenians, and, indeed, in

point of actual hardship and suffering, the Assyrian story is much the same as the Armenian.

The Assyrian claim, however, for the "emancipation of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Bitlis, Kharput, and Ourfa, wherein they could live a national life of their own," could scarcely be entertained, if by this is meant the formation out of these territories of a separate Assyrian State. The vilayets of Diarbekir, Bitlis, and Kharput are three of the six historic vilayets of Turkish Armenia, and must unquestionably be embodied in the new Armenian State. The case for the Assyrians, nevertheless, needs to be heard, not only for its own sake, but because it reinforces so tremendously the case for the abolition of Turkish rule from these regions, and the establishment, once for all, of some form of righteous government.

Spanish Socialism

ONE of the most interesting political developments in Spain, during the past twelve months, has certainly been the progress of Socialism. It is something over forty years since Socialism was first introduced into the country as an active political faith, but, until recently, it was peculiarly isolated. The Spanish Socialist had little intercourse with Socialists outside Spain, and little grasp of those international ideas which today are the foremost feature in Socialism everywhere.

During the past year, however, the Spanish Socialist has been learning a great deal about internationalism, and although moderate men, here as elsewhere, are doing their utmost to stem the tide, extremism, for the present, at any rate, would seem to be in the ascendant. True, the recent Socialist Congress held in Madrid voted in favor of adherence to the Second International in preference to the Third, that is to say, to the more moderate program adopted at the Berne meeting last year. Nevertheless, there is a steadily growing impression that, before very long, this vote will be reversed, and that the majority of the Socialist Party will follow the extremists into the camp of the Third, or the Moscow, International. A split, in fact, would appear to be imminent. Some of the most prominent amongst the Spanish Socialists are certainly not in favor of extreme measures. They are not even opposed to joining forces, on specific issues and for specific purposes, with a "bourgeois government," and are thorough believers in the policy of securing reforms and concessions through perfectly orthodox channels, wherever this is possible. The extremists, on the other hand, will have none of this tinkering, as they would call it. Led by such men as Bonefacio Martinez of the Asturias, they are insistent that the time has come for the Socialist Party "to go on its way alone." They favor an absolute rupture with all parties whether Liberal, Republican, or Reformista, and a program completely revolutionary in character.

Thus, an influential group of Madrid Socialists recently issued a manifesto which certainly leaves nothing to be desired in the way of extremism. Briefly, this manifesto declares that the hour has come for decisive action, if the bourgeois power is to be overthrown; that all proletarian organizations should unite to bring about the abolition of Capital; that reforms are useless and worse than useless; and that the establishment of a "dictatorship of the proletariat" is essential. They aspire to "substitute for the institutions and organs of government which the bourgeoisie at present employ, the system of committees elected by the workers, the technicians, and the institutions of the proletariat authority, committees which will direct production and exchange, and will organize the future social régime."

The next few weeks ought to show the real strength of this group, but, meanwhile, whether they actually intend it or not, the Socialists are rapidly severing themselves from all other parties. For some time past, even the Republicans have been steadily falling behind, and today are looked upon by the more advanced Socialists with fine contempt as the party which was always going to make a revolution, but ever "let slip the opportunity."

The Astor Estate

It is related that in about the year 1790 John Jacob Astor, then a small furrier in New York City, passing a row of houses being built on Broadway, said: "I shall build, some day, a greater house than any of these, and in this very street." This "greater" house was the Astor House, which was presented by its builder, soon after it was finished, to his son. John Jacob Astor had come to America in 1784, bringing from London a cash capital of about \$50, which he invested in seven flutes. He had no trade or profession, no influential friends, nothing but an ambition to succeed. The ship on which he sailed was delayed in Chesapeake Bay for several weeks by ice, and it was while waiting to reach the port of Baltimore, it is said, that the young immigrant gained from a fellow passenger the information that enabled him later to found the Astor fortune. This fellow passenger was a fur dealer, and young Astor listened eagerly to remarkable stories of his experiences with the Mohawks, Senecas, and Oneidas, tribes of American Indians then living on the "frontier" in western New York State. But the would-be tradesman who listened had no money to buy even the few trinkets required in order to begin his campaign as a fur trader, so he went to work in the shop of a furrier at \$2 a week, with board furnished. From his savings he later established his own shop, and gradually began the accumulation of merchandise which was to form, a little later, the nucleus of a trade extending to Europe and the Orient. He continued in active business for about forty-six years, or until 1839, amassing what was then regarded as an enormous fortune.

The great Astor estate, as it is known today, was founded by the investment of the Astor fortune, by John Jacob Astor himself, in real estate holdings in Manhattan. Just how great the accretion has been, perhaps no one knows definitely, but it is known that the value of the holdings has been multiplied many times. Interest in the value of the estate has been revived recently by extensive sales of improved and unimproved property at public auction. It is the first time in history, it is said, that any of the original Astor holdings have thus been

offered or disposed of. The sale is looked upon as marking the disintegration of an estate founded almost a century ago, and as being symptomatic, like the recent sale of the Vanderbilt mansion on Fifth Avenue, of the present-day tendency to make real property, long unproductive, as highly productive as possible. Housing conditions in Manhattan and elsewhere in and near New York City make the utilization of all real estate now unproductive, or producing an insufficient return, imperative. The persistence of state, municipal, and federal taxing officers in assessing and collecting increasingly high taxes emphasizes the necessity of intensive improvement and practical use. The properties recently disposed of were sold for more than \$5,000,000. They are in what is known as the "Times Square" section of the city, which, no doubt, seemed far from Pearl Street or Water Street in the days when John Jacob Astor was laying the foundation of his fortune. The transfer of the tracts will, it is supposed, mean the practical rebuilding of the sections in which they are situated. The old-fashioned tenements, it is reported, will be displaced by either modern business houses or multi-family dwelling houses, which would seem to indicate that Manhattan is doubling back on its track, at least to some extent. The march has been, on the west side, along Broadway and its parallel thoroughfares, to Spuyten Duyvil, and beyond. Observers in New York claim to see, in recent building and improvement projects, an increasing tendency to check the northern march and to trek back in the direction of Greenwich Village, on one side, and to the Bowery and its environs on the other. Little room seems to remain, in busy Manhattan, for the sixteen-foot three-story dwelling.

Editorial Notes

SOME interesting sidelights upon the claims made by Germany that she is facing possible bankruptcy, unless the Allies mitigate somewhat the reparation terms, were cast by a lecture on "Chemistry and the War," delivered recently in London by Professor Francis, dean of the faculty of chemistry in Bristol University. The ammonia future of Europe, for example, Professor Francis declared, lies with Germany, which is in a position to supply essential fertilizers to the whole of Europe. This he affirms, however, as a single example of the fact that Germany's position as regards chemistry is immeasurably superior to that of England. But the most interesting feature of his lecture was that on the relation of chemistry to warfare. "The most alarming outcome of the war," he declared, "is the new chemical arm—an advance comparable to that of the firearm over the bow and arrow, with possibilities infinitely greater. If it is possible to create fog for any length of time, the nation that first discovers it has the rest of the world in its pocket." Of course, it is always well to remember that probably when some one nation discovers this secret, another one will discover an antidote to it when the first blush of success is past.

REVOLUTIONIST or not, Mr. Trotsky apparently believes in traveling in comfort, and would seem to have all the trappings of an imperial tzaardom at his beck and call. An account of the special train which he uses in his journeyings through Russia is given by a refugee who recently arrived in Finland. This train, the refugee says, has fourteen coaches, and is drawn by two powerful locomotives. It is supplied with a wireless installation capable of communicating with Nauheim and London. One car is said to contain six motor vehicles, one of which formerly belonged to the Tzar. Mr. Trotsky apparently does not do things by halves, for his escort on the train totals 250. Besides a library and a dining car, there is a printing office in which the paper *On the Way* is printed. From the information given it would certainly appear that Mr. Trotsky is "on the way," and from the tenor of his escort one would judge that he intends to "arrive." Did a so-called autocrat ever travel thus?

THERE can be no question that automatic telephones, which have just been adopted for installation by the Chicago Telephone Company, are much more satisfactory in every way than those requiring persons to operate the switchboards. In some cities the automatic telephones have already been successful, even when competing with another system. Chicago is to be congratulated on being the first large city, however, to adopt them exclusively. Though it will be two years or more before they are in full operation, the telephone users of the city can already begin to feel encouraged at the prospect.

PARIS is nothing if not different. And among the many strikes that are harassing that city, there is one among them too that is different. The taxicab chauffeurs are threatening to strike if the taxicab fares are not lowered! And the reason is this: Since the law calling for increased taxation went into effect the citizens have been walking, and the chauffeurs claim that their income has been decreased 50 per cent because of the recent increase of 100 per cent in their rates. They are therefore demanding a return to the former fare rates.

THE Dutch cartoonist, Louis Raemaekers, hit the nail on the head in declaring that while the world wants the German "criminals to be tried, it is not to have them punished." What really matters is that the German people should know the acts perpetrated by the accused to be criminal. If they do not realize that cardinal fact, if German judges themselves are not prepared to take a part with the allied judges in the proceedings, a materialistic, cynical, criminal Germany may still be a possible legacy of the future.

WHEN a Labor organization, instead of continually endeavoring to get more and still more wages for its members, goes in for cooperative buying and selling, it is at least attacking the high-cost-of-living problem at the right end.

AFTER-WAR fashions, like those of war time, are changing with the centuries. They used to talk about beating swords into plowshares, but the latest thing of that kind seems to be the manufacture of study lamps from left-over shells of the "seventy-fives."